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AUGUST 25, 1945

SATURDAY NIGHT

PRICE 10 CE

VOL. 60, NO. 51 • TORONTO, CANADA

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

IRENE MARIE
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AUG 27 1945
REFERENCE

THE FRONT PAGE

Too Much Power

THE immediate result of the invention of the atomic bomb is that two of the Great Powers, owing to their access to certain raw materials and their possession of certain items of scientific knowledge, are in a position to impose their will without any limit whatsoever upon all the rest of the world. That which has already been done to Japan can be done to any other nation—even, presumably, to Russia. This is not a situation which can possibly be expected to continue for any length of time. It is indeed not a condition which anybody ought to desire to see continuing, for in the long run it could not fail to be ruinous to the character of both those nations which possess this absolute power and of those nations which feel themselves the victims of it.

It is not in the nature of knowledge that an achievement such as this can be kept for long the private secret of any one or two holders. Somebody else is bound to find out soon either how to operate the same kind of atomic bomb or how to produce another one almost as good or possibly better. In all previous advances of the scientific power of destruction, there has been a subsequent and corresponding advance of the scientific power to repel the destroyer. But this was true only so long as the destroying agency had to move to its task upon the surface of land or water, and could therefore be interrupted in its progress. With the advent of the agency which moves in the air above or in the water below the surface the power of destruction took so mighty a leap forward that the power of defence was left helplessly in the rear, and all that is left now as between two equally advanced enemies is the power of retaliation.

There is not the slightest hope that the prospect of retaliation will suffice to deter any nation from the use of these appalling methods of destruction, so long as there is no organized world opinion to make it certain that such use will be followed, not by the retaliation of the single enemy, but by punishment administered at the hands of a world community. For the single enemy may be destroyed or at least paralyzed in the first hour of the attack, and retaliation be thus rendered impossible. The United States and Great Britain will not always be the sole possessors of this terrible secret, and Japan is not the only country against which it can be employed.

For Better Drinking

NOW that the Dominion's well-meant restrictions on the supply of alcoholic beverages have been withdrawn, it is time for the people of the various Canadian provinces to begin considering very seriously what are the main reasons for the obvious evils of the present systems of distribution of these beverages. In doing so they would be well advised to consult with some of the fine young Canadians of both sexes who have spent a good part of the last five years in Great Britain.

Apparently British Columbia is the only province where this subject has lately come under public discussion, thanks to the courageous frankness of some high clergy of the Anglican denomination. But although the distribution systems vary slightly from province to province, their main defect is the same in all the provinces except Quebec. It consists in the fact that the system is deliberately designed to make the consumption of alcoholic beverages in any public place as disreputable as possible.

In Ontario it appears to be the official view that in permitting the citizen to acquire a drink for consumption outside of his home or hotel bedroom the province is reluctantly permitting him to perform an indecent act, and that he has no right to complain at being required to perform it in indecent surroundings. Our moral reformers are horrified at the idea that a beverage room should be made attractive; they argue that this might enable it to sell more beer, and as they regard the consumption of beer as being in itself immoral they insist that beverage rooms shall be kept as unattractive as possible. What this really means, of course, is that they want total prohibition, and being unable to get it have to content themselves with making uncomfortable the actions which they cannot prohibit.

But this is a totally illogical position. If the drinking of beer is immoral it should be prohibited, but a majority of the people of Ontario do not think it is immoral and do not want it prohibited. Having put a stop to its being prohibited, however, the majority has lost interest in the matter, and has allowed the minority to dictate the manner in which beer shall be consumed.

With the aid of the young men returned from overseas, it should be possible for the majority in every province, who do not believe that the drinking of beer is in itself immoral, to get together and insist that the citizens of their provinces shall be permitted to perform this not immoral act in comfort, in decency and in self-respect.

Halifax Riots

THE city of Halifax has now been provided with an assurance that the Dominion Government will pay compensation for all damage to property caused by the VE Day riots, and with a report by a Royal Commission that the riots originated in failure on the part of the naval command to plan for keeping naval personnel off the city streets. These two important matters having been settled, we hope that it will be possible for both Haligonians and other Canadians to discuss the unfortunate episodes of May 7 and 8 in a comparatively reasonable manner. A good deal of the discussion in the interval has been far from reasonable.

Some ten days after the riots SATURDAY

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DEAR MR. EDITOR

Chinese Communists And Their Aims Waken a Sharp Debate

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

WOULD you be good enough to supply the name of the booklet by Mao Tse-tung of China to which your staff-writer, Willson Woodside, refers in your July 14 issue? He says: "The Communist leader Mao calls, in a new booklet now widely on sale, . . . for world revolution along the old lines." This report is at such variance with my reading of the booklet, CHINA'S NEW DEMOCRACY, by Mao Tse-tung, which was written in 1940 and released by Chinese censorship for publication in the U. S. A. last winter, that I am curious to know if the reference could possibly be an interpretation from that booklet or taken from one I have not read.

In the booklet to which I refer the complicated history of the different stages of China's revolutions against feudalism and imperialism are set out clearly as the background for the rise and development of the Communist Party in China. The history of that movement is traced briefly and its present position set forth. Socialism is regarded as a goal too far off to be practical politics in China, much less Communism there or in the world at large. The Chinese Communists today are concerned to struggle for immediate reforms for the peasants and workers under a Capitalist government in which they desire to participate as one of several groups representing the people. In their blockaded territory the Communists have demonstrated that agrarian and electoral reforms are possible in war-torn China by putting into effect what the Kuomintang reiterates is impossible to do.

Proof of this may be found in the detailed "Report On Red China" by Harrison Forman, a book which well repays any reader of world affairs if he does not wish to rely on hearsay.

Toronto, Ont. MARY A. ENDICOTT
(Mrs. James G. Endicott)

NOTE, by Willson Woodside: The booklet referred to is the same. From numerous quotations given in an important article in the June *Readers' Digest*, the following will suffice. Mao writes that "the world now depends on Communism for its salvation, and so does China . . . . We cannot separate ourselves from the assistance of the Soviet Union or from the victory of the anti-capitalist struggles of the proletariat of Japan, Great Britain, the United States, France and Germany."

This is exactly what I termed it in my article, a call for world revolution along the old lines, making no distinction between the enemies and allies of this war. As for the title "New Democracy", Mao gives the game away by explaining that this world wide propagandized hocus-pocus is "but a preparation for the second stage, proletarian revolution." I would like to add that I am not "against Russia". What I am against is the chicanery and false propaganda of her self-styled friends and followers, which can in the long run only do harm to Russia's true interests. These can only be served by treating openly with us, and not encouraging a double policy. — W. W.

A Poem Stirs Protest

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE verses entitled "The Unbelievers" by J. E. Middleton, published in your issue of July 14, are a most unfair and insinuating attack on the Jesuit Fathers and, consequently, on their institutions.

As a student at one time or other of the three Jesuit Colleges of Montreal, Ste-Marie, Jean-de-Brébeuf and Loyola, I wish to point out to you that the youngest of those three institutions, and the one from which I obtained my B.A., Jean-de-Brébeuf, has as fine a record in this war as any. The other two are too well known to need the support of my arguments.

Jean-de-Brébeuf was opened in 1928 and 12 years after, early in 1940, it founded a squadron of air cadets, the second in the country and the first in this province. Later on in the same year, it had a C. O. T. C. contingent. Those two corps gave to this country 40 Naval officers, 60 Air Force officers, and 160 officers to the Army, some of whom gave their lives for this country. Many were also decorated, and this, when a great proportion of the graduates from this young institution were still university students.

The Roll of Honor of those who served in this war is displayed in the most conspicuous place in the entrance hall of the College, and is the pride of all those connected with this school.

The Old Boys' Association of Jean-de-Brébeuf elected me as their President last Spring as a tribute to a representative of all those among us who served overseas.

Montreal, Que. J. L. DENY

Note: The poem in question was in answer to a statement in *Relations*, that we in Canada had had no need to fight. If the statement was out of harmony with the spirit of the Jesuit Colleges so much the better.—Editor.

Bilingual Only in Part

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN YOUR issue of July 21 appeared the following statement in an article by Francis X. Chauvin: "Canada is not an English-speaking country, it is officially, i.e. *by the authority of the law, a bilingual country.*" (Italics mine.) He continues, "This is a fact that is too consciously ignored in too many quarters and institutions, in Quebec as well as in Ontario," etc.

I should like to challenge Mr. Chauvin's first assertion. It is not absolutely false but neither does it approximate a clear statement of the truth. I venture to say that the great majority of your readers who happened not to be specifically informed on the point in question would interpret the italicized part of the quotation as indicating that Canada's constitution assures for the French language an equal status with English at least in all institutions of government whether Federal or Provincial throughout the length and breadth of the country. This is clearly not the case.

I make no pretension to any expert knowledge of law, but I have read the constitution of Canada as it is embodied in the British North America Act of 1867 and Amendments, Imperial Orders-in-Council, etc. up to 1943. The brief sections relative to the use of English or French are written in perfectly plain language that can be readily understood by anyone with or without legal training. These sections give the two languages equal status in the Houses of Parliament of Canada and in Federal Courts, in the Houses of the Legislatures of Quebec and of Manitoba, and in the Courts of these Provinces. (By Act of the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba, so far as that Legislature has jurisdiction to enact, the English language alone is to be used in the records and journals of the Legislative Assembly, and in the pleadings and process of the courts.)

So far as I am able to find, there is no mention, much less constitutional guarantee, of equal status for the French language with English anywhere in Canada except in these specific and restricted areas. On the other hand, English is the official language everywhere else in Canada and is official, at least on equal terms with French, in the areas specified above. Accordingly, Mr. Chauvin's statement as quoted at the beginning seems scarcely consistent with the facts.

In order that I shall not be misunderstood, I must point out that what has been said in the preceding paragraphs has nothing whatever to do with the *desirability* of the English-speaking Canadian learning to speak French and vice versa. But, surely, there is enough to be said for the desirability of bilingualism in Canada in the interests of national unity without invoking, as Mr. Chauvin does, an official, legal sanction that does not, in fact, exist.

Montreal, Que. G. LYMAN DUFF, M. D.

Our Scientists Absent?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR number of August 11 copies from the "Wall Street Journal" an article by Mr. George B. Bryant, mentioned in your summary as a description of the "history and development of atomic power." This article speaks of a number of American Universities and industrial organizations that cooperated in the development of the atomic bomb. There is not one word in the article to suggest that this tremendous discovery was due to anything but American research. The only part Canada appears to have taken in the matter was to put the production and sale of uranium under government control.

Mr. Gordon Best's article in the same number is entitled "Canada's Contribution to the Atomic Bomb". but a careful reading of it rather confirms the idea that Canada's contribution was confined to the discovery of Eldorado by Gilbert LaBine. It is quite understandable that the names of individuals who took part in the research could not then be given but there can be no objection to the acknowledging that British scientists and Canadian and British universities and research institutions took a very important part in the "development of atomic power."

Ottawa, Ont. LAWRENCE J. BURPEE

Wizards That Peep and Mutter

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

CERTAINLY in these times people need spiritual guidance and consolation. There are no better places for the search than in the houses of worship to be found in every nook and corner of Canada. Unfortunately not all in need of guidance "go to Church." They prefer to patronize crystal-gazers, clairvoyants, astrologers, palmists, mind-readers, phrenologists, numerologists, graphologists and the like who guarantee—for a fee—complete spiritual, emotional, physical and financial satisfaction.

The ghastly result is that homes are broken and families ruined by the following of the advice dished out to them by these devil's disciples. Perhaps if the courts of the land would deal more harshly with these fortune-mongers preying on the fears of foolish people the public might save millions of dollars annually, and much misery might be averted.

Montreal, Que. MORRIS GOODMAN

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN WEEKLY
Established A.D. 1887

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Printed and published by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Ont.

Vol. 60, No. 51 Whole No. 2736

Girl Entertainers From Canada Tour England and Holland

The C.W.A.C. Brass Band from Kitchener, Ont., now in England, recently entertained patients at Taplow Hospital. As the weather was fine, patients from different wards were moved out into the sun to watch and listen to the musicians perform. Shown here, taking a little chaff from soldier patients are, left to right: Pte. Pattie McLean, Edmunston, N.B.; L/Cpl. Viola Cezber, Montreal; Pte. Lorrena Blain, Kelowna, B.C.

Visiting the estate of Lord and Lady Astor in England, members of the band are seen here on the estate, where Lady Astor is autographing the drum for Pte. Betty Legasse, of Edmunston, N.B. The girls below who are serving with No. 12 Detachment, Canadian Army Show, in Europe, are gathered about Yehudi Menuhin, world-famous violinist, who gave a special concert for Canadian troops at the Club Ravenna Auditorium in Utrecht, Holland. Left to right: Pte. Dorien Myllard, St. Thomas, Ont.; Pte. Margaret Cross, Lethbridge, Alta.; Pte. Margaret Toth, Flin Flon, Man.; Yehudi Menuhin; Pte. Bernice O'Donnell, Toronto; and Pte. Ruth Aird, Sudbury, Ont. The Canadian Army Show organization, which first sent five units overseas in 1943, has expanded until now it has some 600 performers scattered round the various fighting fronts in 18 units.

The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

NIGHT published an article in which it was suggested—the suggestion had reached us from several naval ratings and officers who were in Halifax at the time—that the closing of nearly all the city restaurants by the departure of their working staffs to share in the celebrations had a good deal to do with the causing of the disturbances. The article also discredited the idea that resentment on the part of service personnel against Halifax, on account of over-crowding, over-charging or other grievances, had anything to do with the matter. On the former point the Mayor of Halifax seems to have agreed with us, for he made a special appeal to the restaurants not to repeat their closing on VJ Day. The Commissioner, Mr. Justice Kellock, takes the other view on this point, but agrees with us as to the absence of any serious animosity against the city on the part of naval personnel.

At the time when that article was published there was still no certainty that the Dominion would accept responsibility for the losses caused by the rioting, although it had already been announced that a Royal Commission would investigate. The publication of the SATURDAY NIGHT article, and of articles of somewhat similar tenor in other Canadian cities, was followed by a most extraordinary outburst of expressions of indignation by both the newspapers and many individual citizens of Halifax. This indignation, we must admit, seemed to us rather disproportionate to the articles which caused it; but it may be that the Haligonians feared lest the mind of the Royal Commission might be influenced by other factors than the first-hand evidence which would be presented before it. That apprehension, which we feel was somewhat unjust to the Commissioner, has now been relieved.

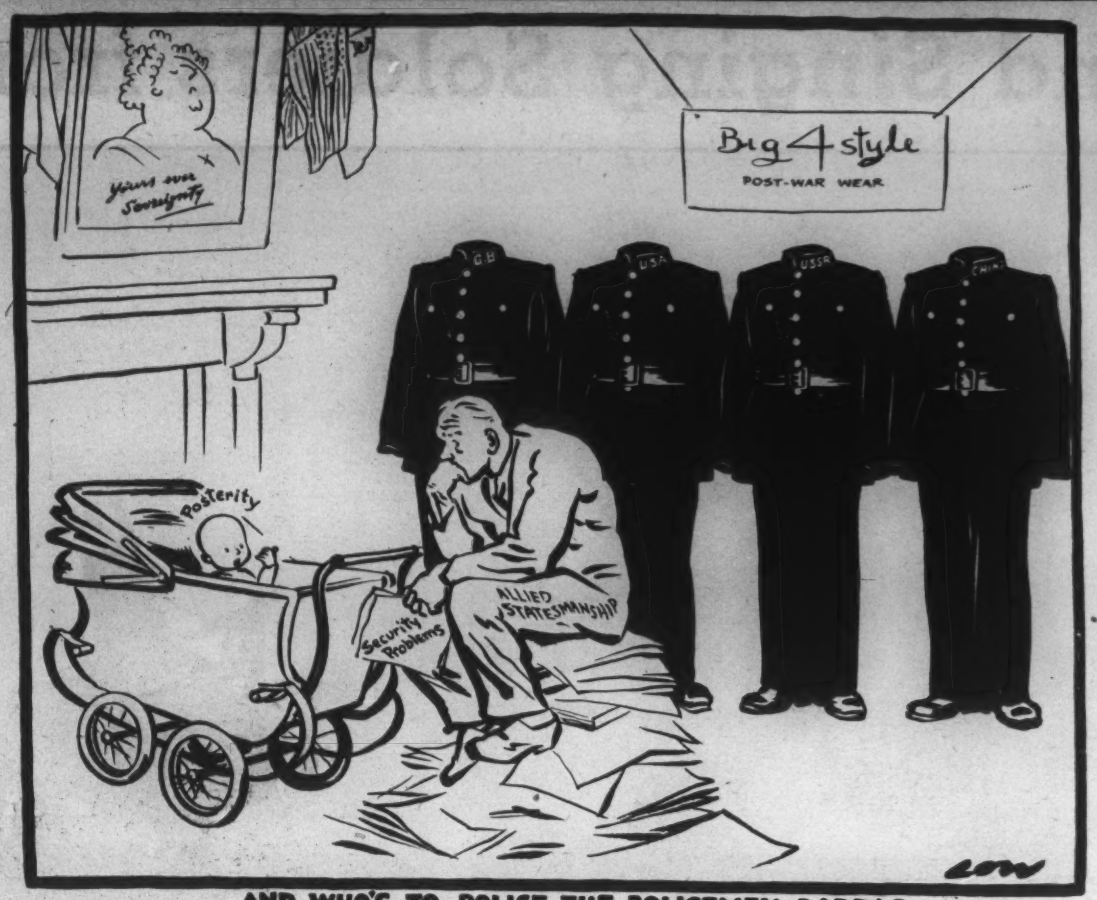
It is a matter of regret to us that the publication of this article should have caused us to lose, at any rate for a time, the sympathy and support of a number of old friends in Halifax. It was of course no part of our intention to influence the mind of the Commissioner, and indeed it never occurred to us that his mind could be thus influenced. That the article inadequately appreciated the complete failure of the naval command both to keep its men off the streets and to provide for the preservation of discipline on shore by its own police we have to admit; but it must be remembered that the extraordinary nature of the orders issued to the naval police for that occasion was not known to any of our informants and did not become public until the Commission's sittings.

Important Embassy

WE HOPE that the recent announcement at Ottawa that the appointment of Ambassador Chipman to Argentina "has no political significance" is an understatement. We should like to feel that it has a good deal. Argentina is about to go through a conflict between its democratic and its autocratic factions, in the course of which the views of Argentina's fellow nations in North America are likely to be referred to at considerable length. The United States Ambassador has been the object recently of much vituperation and some public demonstrations owing to his outspoken belief in democracy; and it would be deplorable if Mr. Chipman, who is lawyer, poet, philosopher and convinced democrat, and has all the necessary personal courage, should not be just as frank as his American colleague. This country cannot afford to have South America fancying that it is any less interested than its larger neighbor in the spread of freedom in this hemisphere.

Panel Broadcasts

WE SHALL look forward with interest to the development of the new style of discussion of current affairs with which the C.B.C. proposes to replace the "commentators" who have been an important feature of its program during the war years. There are to be, we are informed, "panels of authoritative speakers" who will "discuss international developments from a variety of viewpoints".



AND WHO'S TO POLICE THE POLICEMEN, DADDA?

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We are all out for authoritative speakers and variety of viewpoints, but we are not quite so enthusiastic about panels. To draw a parallel from journalism, we should not be nearly so much interested in Dorothy Thompson and Walter Lippman if they jointly conducted a column in which they contradicted one another in alternate paragraphs, as we are when they run two columns in which each is free to develop his or her viewpoint without interruption. And we gravely suspect that the "panels" referred to will turn out to be groups of people engaged in round-table discussions—a performance which can be entertaining and stimulating if they are allowed to quarrel as much as they like and if they can quarrel expertly in front of the mike, but which never seems to get anywhere if they are managed chiefly with a view to keeping the station or the network safe from the charge of leaning towards any one viewpoint.

It may be that we are misinterpreting the term "panels" and that all that it means is lists of authoritative speakers who can be called on to do 15-minute talks each by himself. In that case our objection is lessened but by no means entirely removed. There are a great many more "authoritative speakers" in Canada than there are good radio commentators. In fact radio comment is a very special art, in which even in the United States a scant half-score of experts outrank all rivals as completely as the top ten Metropolitan Opera singers outrank all other opera artists. We should feel much happier if the C.B.C. could acquire, say, three really successful and popular commentators strong enough to build up a following for themselves, and different enough to appeal to a wide range of opinions, and pay them to talk as many times a week as they felt they would have something fresh to say. It is one thing to go to the radio at 9 p.m. on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday knowing that you will hear a familiar voice and follow the processes of a mind to which you are accustomed, and quite another thing to turn the switch and hear the announcer call on an "authoritative speaker" of whom you have never heard but who happens to be on a "panel". However we shall know more when we have listened to some of the panel broadcasts.

Rich and Poor

IN a recent issue we gave a roughly calculated estimate of the per capita amounts of taxable income in the various provinces of Canada as shown by the income tax returns. A much more carefully worked out set of statistics on this point is included as part of the brief of Manitoba before the Dominion-Provincial conference. Instead of taking a single year, the Manitoba statisticians have taken the five years 1937-41, showing the figures for each (with population adjusted according to estimates), and have then made up an average for the entire period. Reduced to an index number with the Dominion's per capita taxable income as 100, the five-year average index for the other provinces shows: Ontario 147.86, British Columbia 138.19, Quebec 95.50, Prince Edward Island 72.92, Manitoba 66.33, Nova Scotia 49.21, Alberta 47.09, New Brunswick 40.72, and Saskatchewan 20.22.

This alarming disparity in the taxable capacity of the various provinces is the chief reason why it is necessary that the growing financial burden of welfare services should be assumed by the Dominion. The cost of these services is in proportion to population and in inverse ratio to wealth; the richer provinces need them less and the poorer provinces need them more. The maldistribution of income is a direct result of the growing concentration of wealth and financial activity in the greater cities. It is the lack of any such centre that condemns Alberta, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan to struggle along with less than half the per capita taxable income of the Dominion as a whole, just as it is the possession of the great port cities and financial centres that places Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec at the top of the list.

But the wealth of the great ports and financial centres is entirely dependent on the productive efforts of the far-flung and thinly populated areas of this half-continent which we occupy, and it is against the national interest that these areas should be reduced to the level of provincial slums. Ordinarily we are inclined to regret the raising of revenue by one authority and the spending of it by another, but in this case there seems to be no other possible method of meeting the situation.

Leaders For Girls

EXPERIENCE of many years has proved that the general program of the Girl Guides is soundly based on child psychology and therefore most valuable in character development. The Guides are trained in self-realization, in team-work and in community service, but the methods are continually entertaining. That is to say, the girls learn while they are not looking; the kind of education that "sticks."

There is never any difficulty in forming a troop, but leadership has often been lacking. Recently, through the generous aid of friends of the movement, a course of leader-training at Havergal and Bishop Strachan Schools in Toronto was completed. About two hundred girls of promise from some sixty communities in Ontario took the course and are now equipped to direct the Guides in their home towns in accordance with the established program of physical, mental and spiritual culture.

The fine thing about the course was the variety and unity of the pupils. Girls of various national origin were in happy association with girls of Anglo-Saxon and French parentage. They came together as Canadians with one aim; to learn the art of making good and useful Canadian citizens.

There will be no child delinquency in the groups that these girls will direct. Busy and interested children make "teen-agers" and "grown-ups" of credit to their families and of value to the country. The Ontario experiment might well be followed in other provinces.

The Passing Show

DOWNFALL of the Nip gangsters has produced an interesting astronomical phenomenon — the simultaneous setting of a rising sun complete with a total eclipse.

•

As, according to Reuter's correspondent, Hirohito is a model husband, the Allies should have no trouble in getting him to tackle the washing-up that has accumulated in the last few years.

•

A New York paper reports that Clare Luce has made as big a hit as an actress as she did as a politician. Her critics, however, seem to have trouble in knowing where one profession stops and the other begins.

•

One of the first orders coming out of Washington following the Jap surrender lifted restrictions on radio and juke box production. A fly in the amber!

•

A recent radio talk on psychology informed us that over 10% of the people one passes in the street wear a vacant expression. This is a low figure considering that the last day for final payment of income tax is in sight.

•

ON BEING NO MECHANIC

The man who knows a motor car from shiny top to tire
Can cock one ear and murmur that one cylinder don't fire.
And then I feign deep wisdom and sagaciously agree
Though what he means by this-and-that is out of bounds for me.
I ride away in blissful peace as merry as a grig
Though I don't know the do-dad from the bally thingmajig.

J. E. M.

•

This meat rationing business puts father in his place; he can no longer brag about being the fellow who brings home the bacon.

•

"The best screen actors", says Alfred Hitchcock, "are those who can do nothing extremely well." The trouble is that they take up such a long time doing it.

•

COLLECTOR'S WARNING

Of the book-borrower ever be wary;
Heed, if you will, my moan:
Too oft he regards a temporary
As really a permanent loan.

Toronto, Ont. WILLIAM COLGATE

•

Dr. Roy K. Marshall, in an official report on the recent eclipse of the sun, writes: "The green corona is not unlike a fried egg in appearance." We advise the Professor to get his eggs from another dealer.

•

A radio commentator asserts that every fifth person in the world is a Chinaman. With only four persons in our own family, we are not in a position to check this statement.

•

"To reduce weight", writes a medical columnist, "cut down on second helpings." This can be made less painful by doubling up on the first.

•

From a gardening column: "An easy way to maintain a lawn is to keep a goat." With a little encouragement, almost any husband or father will do.

•

ATLEE—AND COMPANY

He smokes a worn, old pipe
Considered over-ripe
By colleagues and opponents
By housewives and exponents
Odd decoration schemes
In ivories and creams.
But so
Does Uncle Joe.

J. E. M.

•

Now that Aldershot has made the Canadian Army honorary citizens of the municipality it only remains for Halifax to confer the same honor on the Canadian Navy.

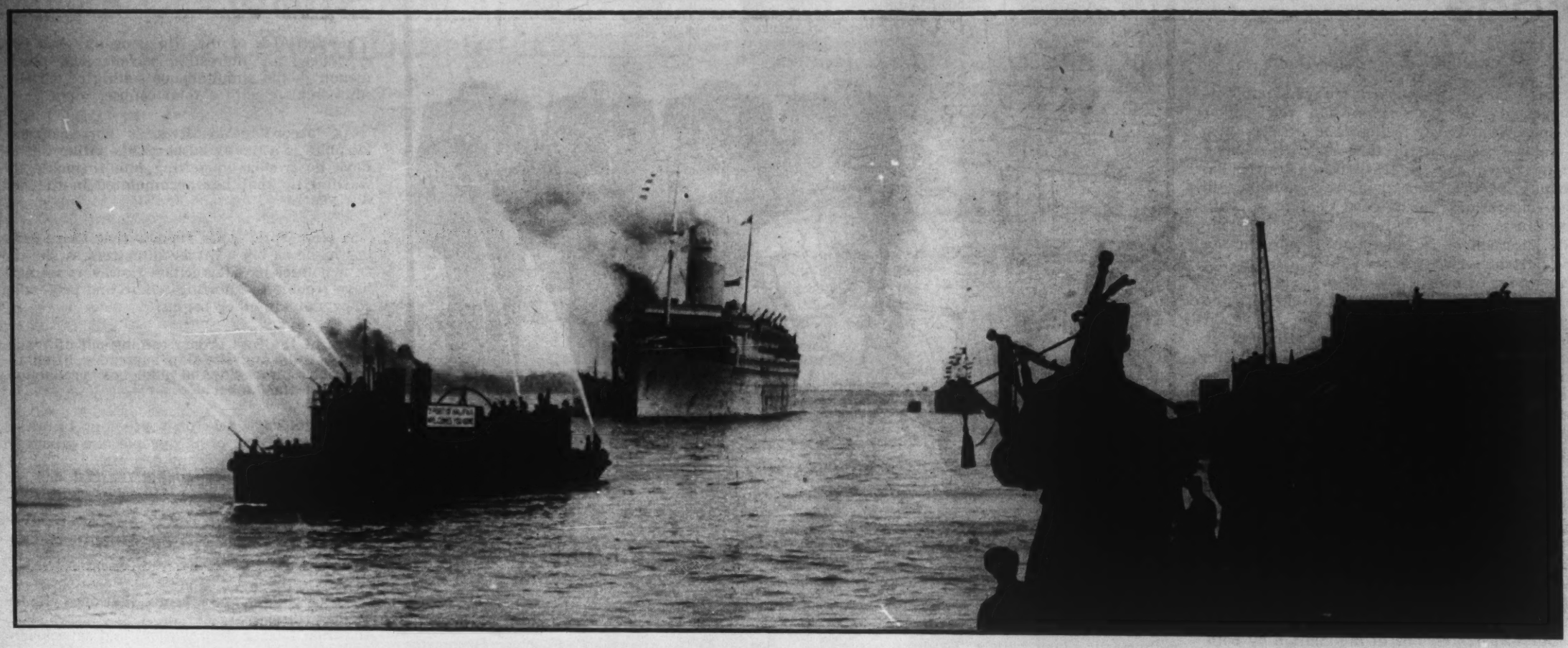
•

The Japanese Emperor has only been the Son of Heaven since 1936, and even at that, we can see no evidence that Heaven has acknowledged paternity.

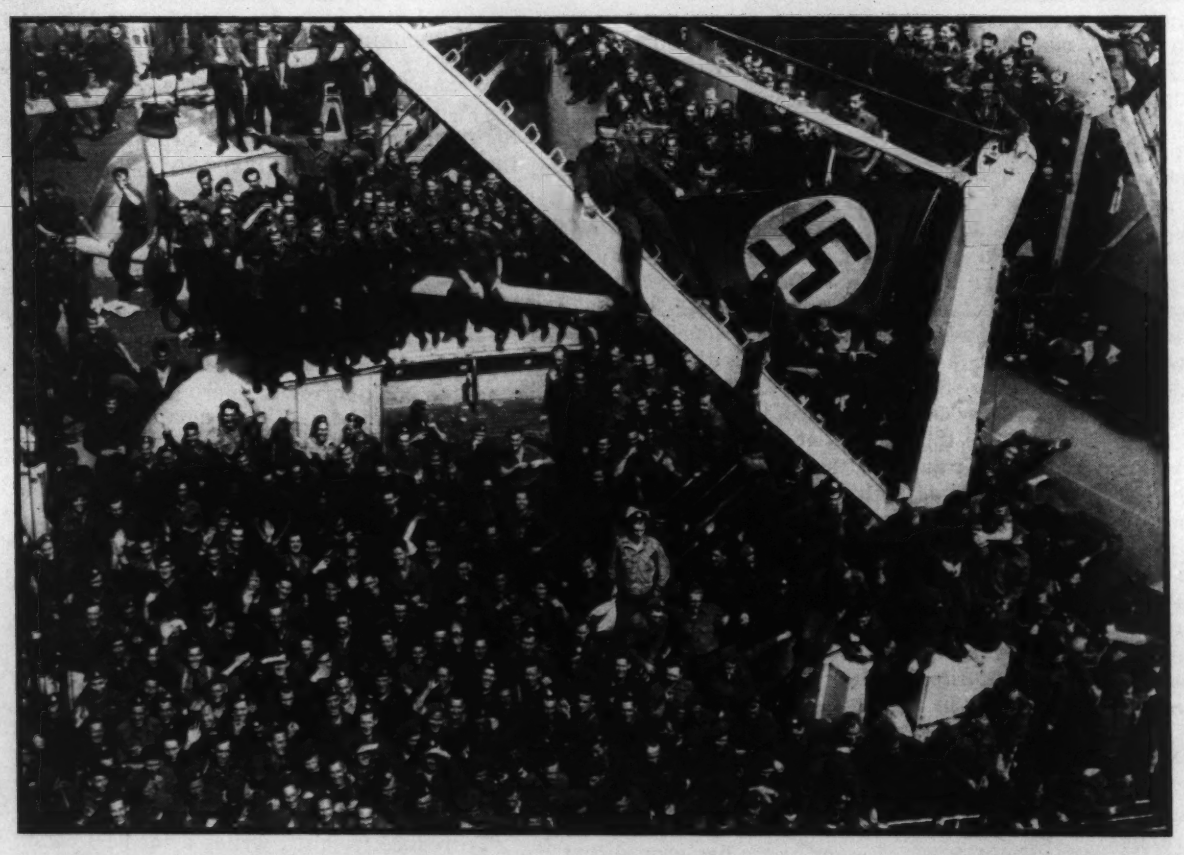
•

If our victories had been organized with as little efficiency as our victory celebrations, there would never have been any celebrations.

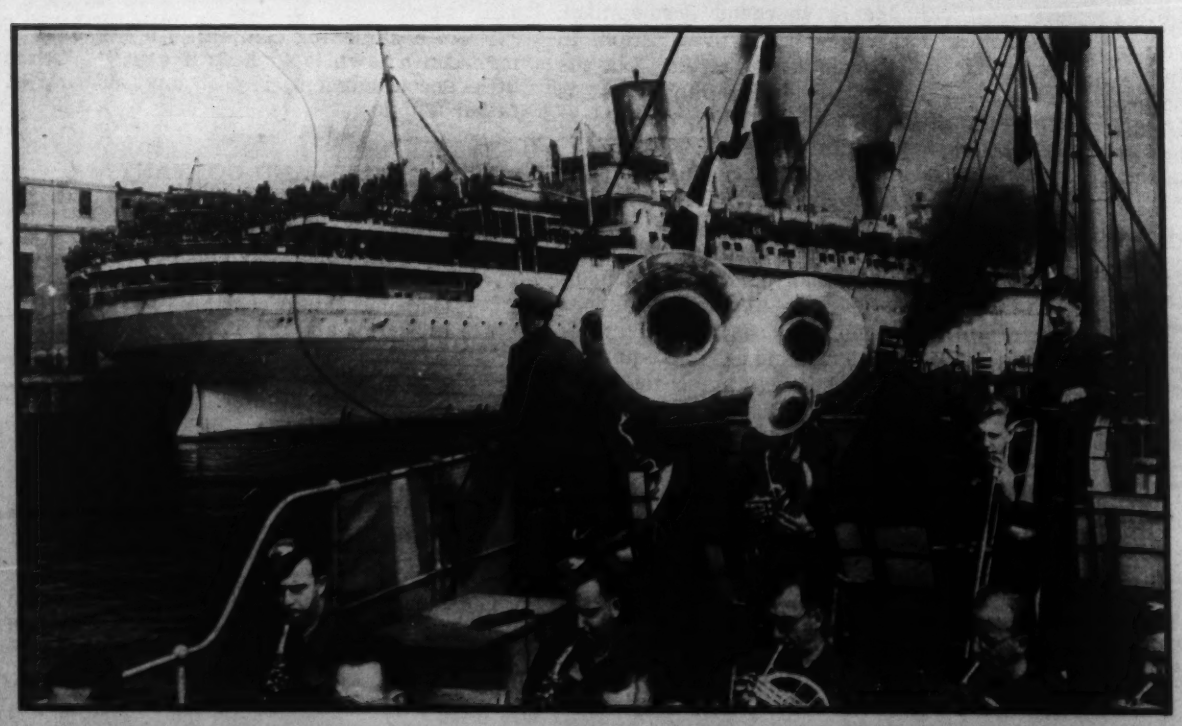
Cheering and Singing Soldiers from Overseas



When big troopships like the Pasteur (above) come steaming into Halifax Harbor they get a spectacular welcome. Escorting fireboats play their hoses in fantastic designs against the sky. There's a band on the army boat that goes out to meet them and Scottish pipers are playing on the pier.



Thousands of cheering Canadians crowd the liner's deck as the vessel edges in toward her pier. The supply of captured Nazi battle flags seems inexhaustible, for there's one on every ship.



8,000 Canadian service men came back on the Ile de France, great three-funnel French liner. The band in the foreground played the leviathan into dock from outside the harbor gates.

By James Kinloch

THE big troopships and the smaller hospital ships have been coming into Halifax harbor regularly now for weeks.

These arrivals all have the same wonderful feeling about them. The men crowd the rails until the ship lists to port as she is eased into the dock; there always seems to be just one big red German flag, with its black swastika in a white circle, held up by a couple of soldiers; the cheering is always spasmodic at first, as the trooper moves within shouting distance of the pier, then it picks up and there's a steady, shouted conversation between the ship and the dock.

It's mostly a one-way conversation with the troops doing most of the shouting, and it's almost completely unintelligible, but nobody cares.

It goes on for a long time, too. The ship comes up to the dock slowly, and has to be inched in by the tugs for half an hour. The emotion builds up by the minute as the hawsers are pulled ashore and made fast, and the gangplank is fixed into place. It's a brief time of impatience. The ship has docked, the men are home within close sight and sound of Canada and other Canadians, but they know it will be several hours before they can go ashore.

During that time the men applaud the bands, catch chocolate thrown by the Red Cross girls from the pier shed, and throw money ashore. They never fail to throw money, and sometimes the ring of coins on cement can be heard every minute or two for as much as an hour. All kinds of money except Canadian; German pieces, which don't ring very true, and French, English and Dutch coppers and pieces of silver. If any kids happen to be on the pier, they go home with their pockets bulging with foreign money.

There is usually a pipe band on the lower level of the pier, marching up and down, and a brass band, either army or air force, on the upper level. They play "Flowers of the Forest", "The Road to the Isles", "Roll Out the Barrel" and the "Victory Polka". "The Maple Leaf", too, of course.

And the men all do the same things on every ship, and say the same things. There's always one voice to yell "Where's Mackenzie King?" The girls on the pier are Canadian girls, and they look pretty good to the men lining the rails three deep, and swarming over the lifeboats and booms.

The girls always provoke the biggest reaction. Soldiers lean out and yell at them, or whistle, and sometimes, with just the trace of a leer, one of them will ask "Any fraternization here?"

Last December, when the first of the "Thirty-Day Leave" men came home on rotation leave, the temper of the troops seemed different. The liner which carried them back came in silently. There was still need for security because there were U-Boats just outside the harbor, and so there was no advance word of arrival except to those who had to know. There was no brass band, no cheering crowd, no cacophony of whistles from other craft in the roadstead, no cheering crowd.

There are no really big crowds on the pier even yet, as thousands of people, pushing and shoving and trying to see out of the openings in the pier sheds would interfere with the debarkation. However, there are always a few hundred on the pier nowadays, and when they are grouped around the openings on both levels they look like a big crowd. The girls are mostly service girls, but there are some civilians and Red Cross workers with their canteens. Then there's always the group that gets a terrific hand—the entertainers from the Halifax Concert Parties Guild. The singers croon over a loud speaker system, their voices bouncing back from the steel walls of the ship blended with those of the men joining in the choruses.

Last December there was none of that. All the men saw were a dozen dock workers, a handful of reporters, a couple of radio men with a microphone, and a few soldiers and debarkation officials. Some of the soldiers on board thought the soldiers on the dock were zombies, and said so.

There was hardly any cheering. The men were glad to be back in Canada, all right, but they didn't seem riotously happy about it. They were obviously worried about the stories they had heard about conscription in Canada, and anxious about what they would find on the home front.

Practically all of them had been overseas for five solid years and they still couldn't realize that this was home. It didn't look much like

Show Their Delight at Being in Canada Again

Halifax gave these heroes of the 1st Canadian Parachute Battalion the keys of the city. Their march through the port city was one continuous ovation.

Walking wounded line the rails of the hospital ship, Llandovery Castle, and wave to the people on the dock. These ships get the same welcome as the big transports, but somehow it's more subdued.

home. It was a gray afternoon and this was just another wartime port and for all they could see nobody here gave a damn whether they were back or not. Some of them didn't like the idea of leaving their friends still fighting Germans.

There were a few half-hearted "Yippees" and that was all. They were a pretty silent bunch, and they knew the war wasn't over.

But of course the end of the war changed all that, and the atmosphere now is different as the great gray shapes of the "Pasteur" and the "Ile de France" and the others glide in. There's a lot of noise and there's gaiety all round, especially if the sun is shining.

THE hospital ships, the *Lady Nelson*, the *Llandovery Castle*, the *Letitia* and *El Nil* get the same welcome as the big transports. An army craft meets them with a band at the entrance to the harbor and plays them in, and the fireboats *James Battle* and *Rouille* .cut along on either side to provide curving, silvery arcs of water from their hoses.

There's the same reception on the pier, but somehow it's more subdued. Hospital ships, with their gleaming white paint, their wide green stripes around the hull and the huge painted red crosses are very beautiful, especially in contrast to the wartime drabness of other ocean going vessels. In spite of their beauty, though, there's an air of sadness about them. The men themselves aren't sad, by any means. But everybody else is forced into a deeper realization of what goes on in a war.

There aren't as many people in the pier sheds, in which ambulances have been drawn up, and sawdust has been sprinkled around the gangplank, where the stretcher-bearers wait. The walking wounded who line the rails aren't as noisy as the men on the regular transports. Even so, they do some yelling.

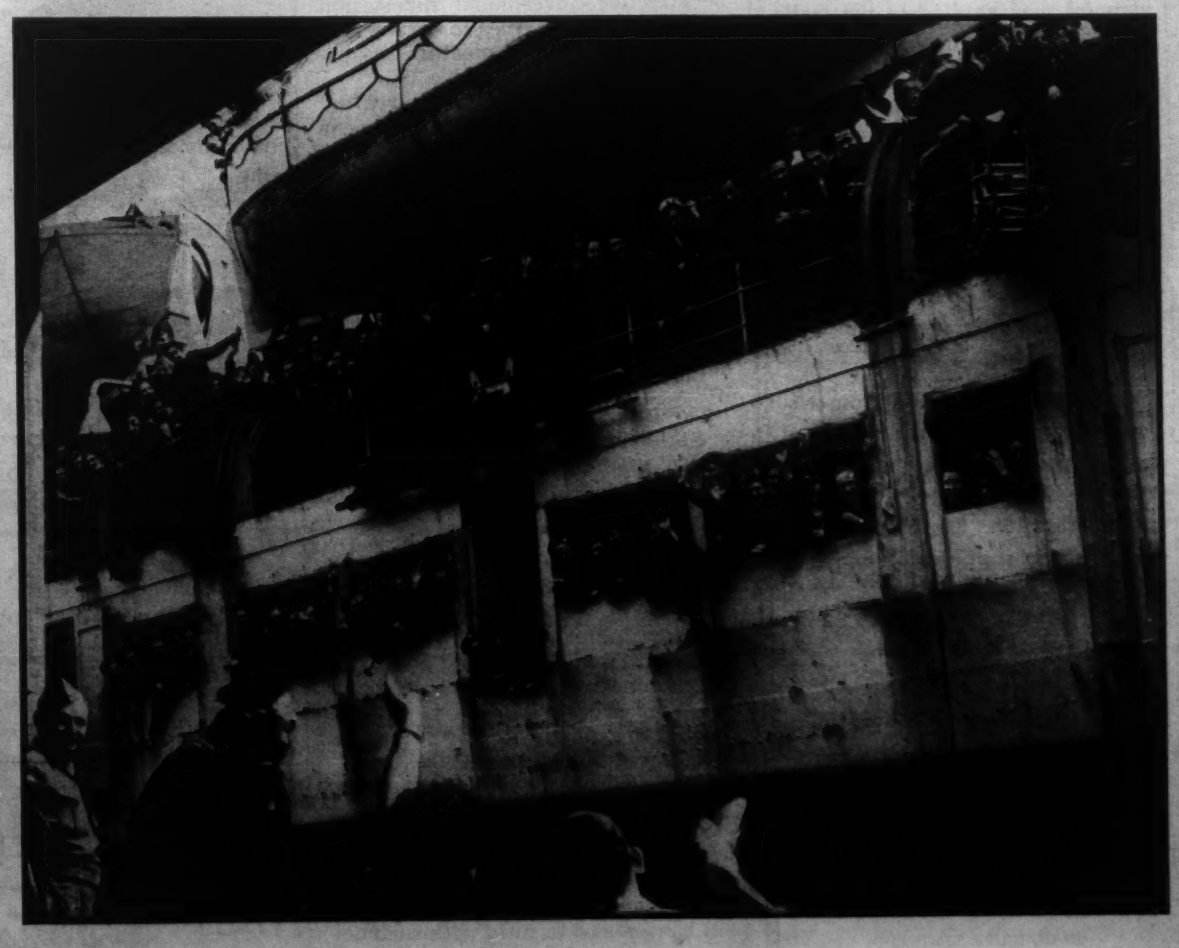
A hospital ship coming into port doesn't bring with her the antiseptic air of hush that pervades shoreside hospitals, but she has something that makes her docking a rather solemn thing.

The welcome may not be as exuberant, but it probably has deeper thinking in it than the loud, happy, heart-bursting reception given to the leviathans that come booming up the harbor packed with four or five thousand war-jaded men, shouting for home.

And behind their shouts, you can almost feel them thinking, "Boy! We made it!"

Lined with cheering troops, the Scythia and Samaria astern tied up simultaneously.

This wee mascot, pet of the hospital ship, Letitia, gets his first sight of Canada.



But whatever girls are waiting on the dock, when the troop ships come in, get a big hand. There aren't many, however, for too many people on the pier would interfere with debarkation.

About the only Canadian girls the boys see at the front are the nurses, so these three returning on the hospital ship, Letitia, show their appreciation.

Labor Knows What It Will Do In Britain

By MAURICE WEBB

In this article, Mr. Webb, a new Labor member of the British Parliament and well-known political writer for Lord Beaverbrook's Sunday Express, outlines the new Government's program at home and abroad, the main aspects of which were touched on by last week's Speech From the Throne.

At home, certain key industries and services will be transferred from private to public ownership and the Government will exercise supervision of essential private industry when considered necessary.

As regards Britain's foreign policy, Mr. Webb anticipates that many old traditions at the Foreign Office will go, and that the possible bluntness of Mr. Bevin in speaking for Britain abroad will by no means be amiss.

London.

MR. Attlee goes to Downing Street supported by abundant good will. He has none of the florid touches which excite the publicists, but in his own restrained and dignified way he has undoubtedly acquired great personal prestige among the people.

There is confidence in him and it will prove to be well-founded. For the new Prime Minister is equipped with greater personal resources than is generally realized.

He knows what he wants to do. His mind is crystal clear. He has a definite idealistic streak, but he is essentially a realist—a man with his feet firmly on the ground.

I have an idea that Britain is going to like its new Prime Minister. I think, too, that he is going to surprise a lot of people by the strength and decisiveness of his leadership.

In Herbert Morrison and Ernest Bevin he has two colleagues of outstanding ability and unique experience. The former was organizer of the Labor election campaign, and the result hardly shows that he bungled his job.

But Morrison rarely bungles. His touch is as sure as any in politics. He has immense gifts and was born to undertake big jobs. He is in effect in the No. 2 post. Although he does not carry the title, in practice he will be Deputy Prime Minister.

Ernest Bevin was an outstanding success as Minister of Labor. I believe he will be an even bigger success as Foreign Secretary.

Some people fear his bluntness, but I am inclined to think that we could now do with a little bluntness in the voice which speaks for Britain abroad.

Anyway, Bevin can be diplomatic enough when need requires. And there is no more astute negotiator in the land.

But what of Labor's program? What is going to happen?

Well, there is no mystery about that. The policy was plainly declared and fully expounded. And it will be carried out, make no mistake about that. So far as Britain's internal problems are concerned, the Labor program rests on two basic propositions:—

(a) To make sure that industry and labor produce more wealth.
(b) To see that wealth is more equitably distributed among the community.

Those are the overriding principles on which every Labor Minister will base his administrative and legislative actions.

Know Difficulties

But how to do it? That is the question. And no one, certainly not Labor M.P.'s, underestimates its complexity.

The answer which will be worked out in Parliament through the next five years will be based upon the assumption that the Government must plan as comprehensively for the needs of peace as it did for the needs of the war.

It is an answer which rejects the notion that major decisions on economic and industrial policy can be left to the caprice or self-interest of a section or group.

There will be a blend of public and private enterprise, but in all the essential sectors of industry there will be effective Government supervision of productive activities to ensure that they are directed to meeting the urgent needs of the people.

The inner core of the "more wealth" program of the Labor Government will be the public ownership of four key industries and services.

The coal industry will be taken over.

Related light and power services will be taken over and run as one industry.

The railways and all inland transport will be bought out and run as a national service under regional control.

The Bank of England will become a State institution under the full control of the Treasury.

Private Ownership

These four transfers from private to public ownership will be no mere academic exercise of a political theory. They will be effected solely for the purpose of ensuring that the foundations of economy are sound and that industry as a whole can proceed to expand with the guarantee of cheap and efficient service.

Other large-scale industrial undertakings will continue under private ownership. But where there is a monopoly, or where the public interest is seen to require it, their activities will be subject to scrutiny and they will be required to fit in with such decisions that Parliament may take as to what are the nation's prior needs.

What is the purpose of this supervision? It is to make sure that resources are concentrated on meeting Britain's most urgent needs, to keep trading balanced and stable, and to stop the slumps which inevitably arise when economic operations are just left to blind chance.

The Labor Party believes, and has obviously had its belief confirmed by the electors, that there must be some sort of considered knitting together, through Government action, of all the activities involved in the business of making a living.

That means control. It means deciding what should come first. It means, in short, the sort of comprehensive planning and fusion of private enterprise which was seen in the organization of the Second Front.

On that broad basis, a whole series of important Cabinet decisions may be expected in the coming weeks.

Early Moves

I think the Government will be found taking an early decision to speed up the release of men and women from the Forces and war industry for jobs in civilian production.

I believe also a minister to tackle housing will be immediately appointed who will be given imperative instructions to get the houses up by the exercise of every expedient available to him.

In this matter, which is admittedly Britain's most grave home front problem, it is impossible for any Government, however powerful, to remain in office if it fails to deliver the goods.

I know that the Labor Ministers have no illusions about what they are up against. But they speak with convincing assurance about the prospects.

And they know that the 392 men and women behind them on the back benches will be in no mood to overlook any lack of initiative.

I don't think it rash to predict that increased pensions, family allowances and other proposed benefits will actually be being paid out around the end of the year.

What of foreign affairs and the momentous task of creating the machinery to keep the peace?

There will be no going back on San Francisco. In every aspect of policy on which there has been united decision by the United Nations, the Labor Government stands where its predecessors stood. To that extent there will be continuity of foreign policy.

But do not imagine that in all respects the new Administration will just carry on the established traditions and notions of the Foreign Office.

There has got to be a big shaking-up in that august institution. It is going to get it. There will be less concern for tottering thrones and tarnished crowns in Europe. There will be no more kind words for people like General Franco.

In short, Britain's relations with foreign countries from now on will be conducted on the belief that the common men and women of all countries no longer have faith in the effete and discredited systems of the past.

So there you are. Those who take refuge in the cry: "They are all the same when they get back" are going to have some shocks.

I do not think the new Labor Government will act unrealistically or rashly. But it will *act*—and things will happen. That must be so because the country has plainly said that it wants them to happen.

Criticism there must be, however. Democracy would not work without it.

Britain can now begin a new era of greatness. But if she is to do so, everyone, those who are governed as well as those who govern, must put before anything else, the well-being and happiness of the whole of the people.

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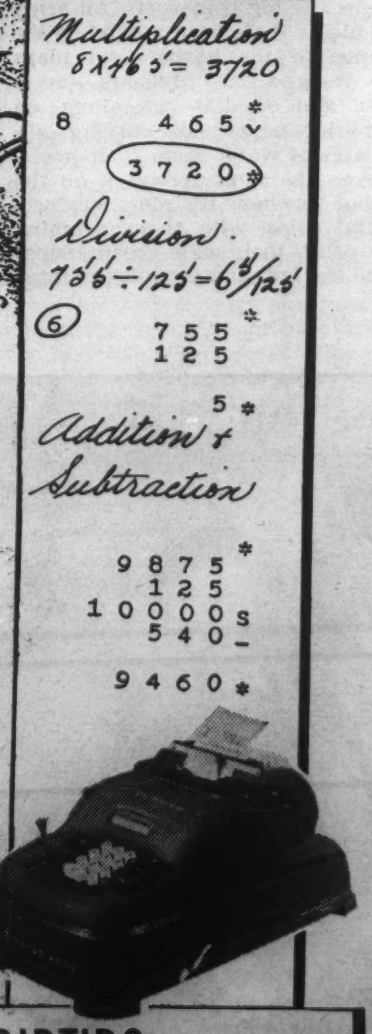

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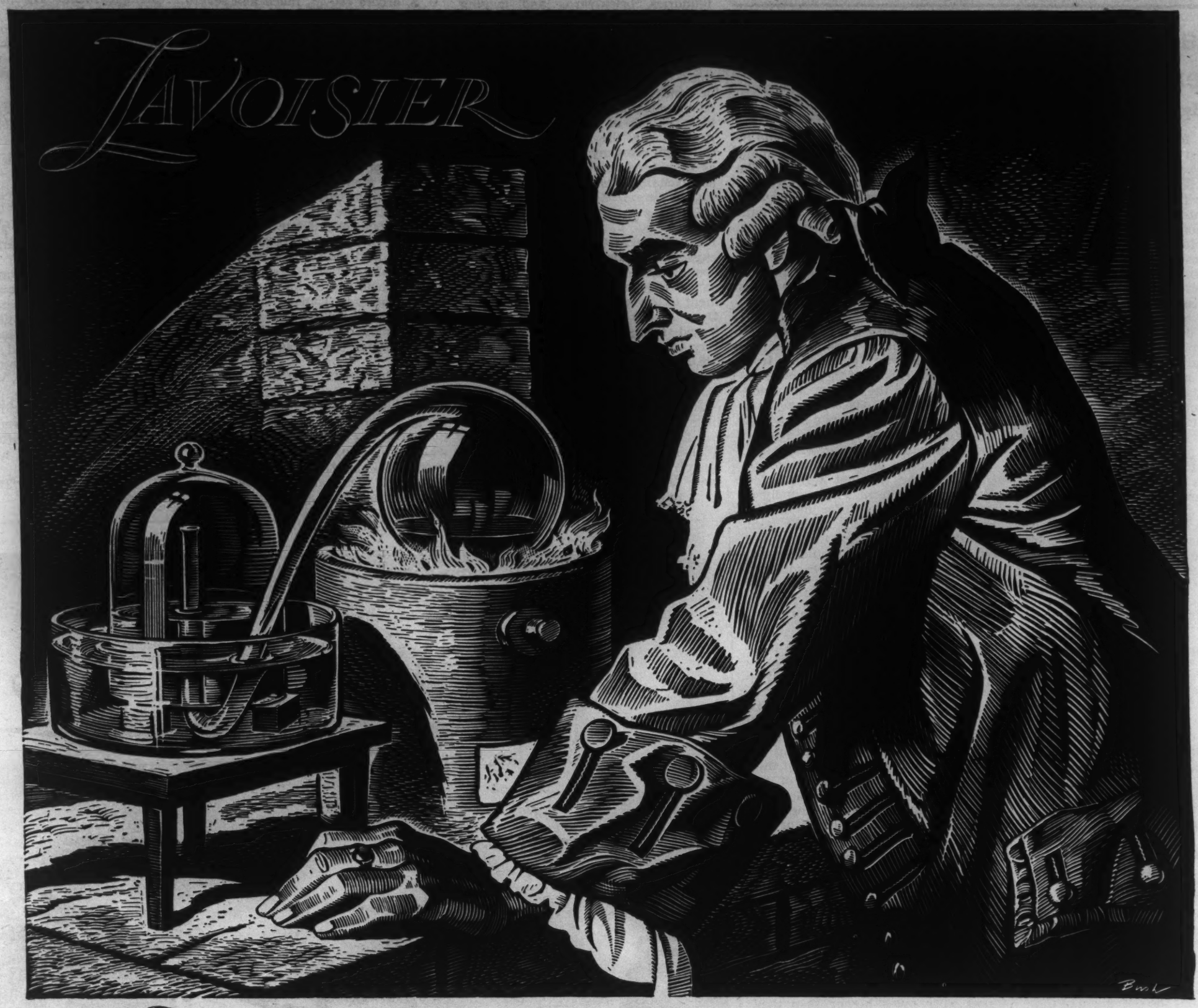

He divided the world into Elements

Because of his outstanding scientific work, Lavoisier was elected to the French Academy in 1768 at the age of 25. He spent most of his fortune fitting out a research laboratory, and hired as his assistants several brilliant young scientists. He disproved the faulty theories of the chemists of his day and laid the foundation of modern chemistry. We owe the modern concept of the element largely to him as well as many chemical terms used internationally today. He served the government in matters relating to agriculture, hygiene, coinage and the casting of cannon. He was falsely accused by Marat in the years following the Revolution and went to the guillotine in 1794.

JUST as Lavoisier fitted out a research laboratory to find out about chemistry, so International Nickel operates research laboratories in Canada, England and the United States to seek out new uses for Nickel.

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THE OTTAWA LETTER

Canada's Position in Reconversion Different From Britain and U.S.

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

PLANS for demobilization in its broadest sense have been in the making ever since the collapse of Italy in September, 1943, and the alacrity with which certain postwar adjustments were announced testifies to the readiness of some government branches for V-J Day. Yet for all that, the collapse of Japan overnight has thrown a burden of immediate reorganization upon the government which in coming months will tax its resources to the limit. Under all plans for demobilization lay the assumption that something like a year or 18 months would elapse between the defeat of Germany and the capitulation of Japan, and it was believed that by stepping down from war to peace in two stages many months apart, the process could be made relatively painless. Only relatively, of course, for it was known that the dislocations of war on Canada's normal economy were bound to be profound and persistent. Now that the whole process has been telescoped into a matter of three months, bolder and swifter action will be necessary, if conversion is to follow an orderly pattern. Otherwise there will be confusion, unemployment and widespread distress.

U. S. Approach Different

In the United States, the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, John W. Snyder, has been warning Americans that five million United States workers will be displaced in the next three months, and that the nation must be prepared to deal with a total of eight million possibly unemployed by next spring. By thus emphasizing right from the outset the gravity of the situation, the U. S. authorities appear to be counting partly on frightening their citizens into cooperation, partly on forestalling a sudden panic of disillusionment, should the reconversion program falter and thus create a temporary depression.

The Canadian official approach so far has been quite of another order. At his press conference last week, Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Reconstruction, positively radiated reassurance about the soundness of Canada's basic situation, and the existence of jobs for everybody.

Of course, there was one catch in it. There was work for every Canadian, —provided a proper balance could be attained between workers in primary and raw materials industries. The picture Mr. Howe painted was of certain large secondary industries, including construction, all set with mammoth orders and ambitious plans, but waiting to a considerable extent on materials. The main job now was to anticipate the bottlenecks, and get labor transferred into those lines needed to start the big production lines working.

Mr. Howe cited a few examples. The automotive industry was all ready to roll in a big way. (Quite apart from new buyers, if 50% of those now driving cars are in the market for a new one, that means 600,000 new automobiles. Obviously there's a back-log of potential orders to keep Canadian factories humming for several years). Full production in Canada's motorcar plants at the moment waited, Mr. Howe said, upon an ample supply of textiles, including wool for upholstery. Sheet steel was another tight item, but that was expected to be easier by January 1st, 1946. In the housing industry, it's the shortage of soil pipe, brick, lumber, and so on, not any deficiency of demand for houses, which will delay the program.

The mere freeing of former employees in such lines of work from their war jobs will not of itself automatically start the chain of activity moving, the Minister pointed out. He mentioned a west coast shipyard on war orders which had released 350 workers. Most of these had come from the logging and lumbering industry in the first place. When they were let out, representatives of the logging and lumbering trade were ready to sign them up at once, but they could persuade only 65 of the 350 to go back to the woods.

It appeared that difficulties were being experienced in getting workers to go back to the textile industry, also. What about wage differentials, the Minister was asked? He asserted that it wasn't that workers were being asked now to move from a high-wage industry to a low wage one: in most cases they could earn as much as they had been earning. Textile wages were much higher than they had been before the war, he said. Someone suggested that it wasn't essentially a wage problem: but that people who had found pleasanter work in more congenial centres didn't want to go back to the arduous work in foundries, brick-yards and logging camps.

The tremendous back-logs of orders in construction, road building, housing, car-making and a hundred other lines, not to speak of the tremendous demand abroad for Canadian products, certainly don't fit in with any idea of lack of jobs for Canadians. And so far the experience of the Canadian economy absorbing workers as they become available on the labor exchange has been encouraging.

Grounds for Optimism

We have already cut our staffs engaged on direct war work from about 900,000 to less than 450,000. This has been done without any unemployment of any consequence showing up. Over 200,000 of these have been released from war plants since V-E Day, yet on V-J Day there were about 140,000 jobs waiting for new workers immediately.

Mr. Howe explained that this changeover had been possible with little apparent effect because in many cases all that happened was that a worker walked out one evening from his war job and walked back into the same factory next morning to begin work on some peace-time activity.

The cut-backs on war production on V-J Day were very severe on our U. S. orders (90%), much less severe on British orders, and Canadian production had not yet been determined. Some war production will be continued. Ships partly built will be finished. Obsolete military equipment will be replaced by more modern equipment. Certain European countries, members of the United Nations, which were in process of re-arming their military forces, will be in the market for munitions.

In any event we were more prepared for the cut-backs of V-J Day than either the U. S. or the U. K. Seventy per cent of our war production was for external account. When the U. S. and the U. K. began cutting orders, after it was clear Germany was finished, they naturally cancelled their orders in Canada first. This has made it possible to step down and clear the decks for civilian orders rather sooner than would have been the case.

One of the delicate matters engaging the government is the timing of decontrols. If the controls are lifted too soon, there may be a wild competitive scramble for labor and materials, which will bring about inflation and undo all the painstaking work of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. If controls are left on after their usefulness is passed, it will slow down investment and reconversion and create unemployment. The national budget will have to be largely re-written as a result of the sudden collapse of Japan. The postponement of the meeting of Parliament until September 6 will give the members of the Cabinet a couple more weeks to get their post-war legislation ready for presentation.

• •

WHEN LANGUAGE RUNS AWAY

"IF, according to law, a man would give you an orange, he would say: 'I hereby transfer to you, all and singular, my estate and interest, right, title and claim and advantage of and in that orange; with all the rind, skin, juice, pulp and pips, and all right and advantage therein, with full power to bite, cut, suck, or otherwise eat the same, or give the same away, as fully and effectually as I, A. B. am now entitled to bite, cut, suck or otherwise eat the said orange, or give the same away, with or without its rind, skin, juice, pulp or pips; anything heretofore or hereafter, or in any other deed or deeds, or instruments of whatever nature or kind, to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding'."

—J. E. Lanceley in "The Devil of Names."

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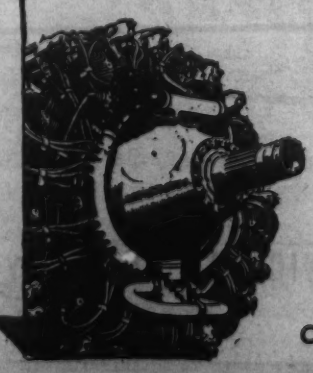

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To Palestine Arab and Jew Peace Means War

By LEONARD JACKSON

The seemingly insoluble problems of Palestine's internal affairs have lain dormant during the last six years, both Jew and Arab deeming it wise to deal first with the German threat, but that the smoldering undercurrents of racial hatreds still exist undiminished is freely admitted by both races.

According to Britain's six year old White Paper, Jewish immigration into Palestine will cease this summer. Whether Britain will implement this or not still remains to be seen. It seems certain, however, that whatever the decision may be it is bound to be unacceptable to one side or the other.

Jerusalem.

PALESTINE, Area, 10,000 square miles. A pinprick on the map of the world. Population 1,500,000; two-thirds irreconcilable Arab, one-third irreconcilable Jew.

What of its future? More than at any time in six years of war, Palestine this coming autumn faces the prospect of outright political upheaval.

As summer ends this year in Palestine, so does Jewish immigration. If Britain's six years old White Paper holds, the quota of Jews permitted into the country under the already stretched five-year plan will be complete.

In the undiplomatic but undeniable language of statistics the number of Jews to be admitted in five years has been 75,000; the number of Jews now arrived is 67,000; the number of outstanding certificates is 8000.

These certificates are themselves split up as follows: Withheld by British for wives and children of Jews, 1000; withheld to offset illegal immigration, 2000; held by the Jewish agency, 5000.

"We have already allotted these certificates," says Dr. Bernard Joseph, of the Jewish Agency. "One thousand four hundred are coming from Mauritius, 1000 have been allotted to Rumania, 700 to Jews in Switzerland, 300 to Bulgaria and 300 to orphan children in France. Some Jews are coming from Belgium and Holland."

The remainder of the White Paper's 75,000 Jews are today coming into Palestine at the rate of some 1500 a month.

The White Paper?

The plain question remains: Will Britain implement or will she not implement the White Paper? Will the Jewish national home remain static, or will immigration be renewed?

What is unquestionable is that a decision favourable to one party will be deemed unacceptable to the other.

The war has not reconciled Palestine's partisans. The fire was out, but smoke was still rising from the racial rebellion of 1936-39, when Hitler drove into Poland. It is true that the European chaos brought some measure of Palestinian unity. Both Jews and Arabs rated the German menace above the White Paper.

A cliche was born: "War has brought peace to Palestine." Like most cliches, it was a half-truth. The hatchet was buried under a thin layer of top-soil. Unity was skin deep. Despite strenuous British efforts to foster co-operation it has not spread in high places.

"Six years ago," say the Jewish leaders, "we put away our cause and our political struggle to work with the Allies. Now must come a solution to our Jewish problem. Anyone who thinks that Jewish wartime docility will continue after the war is living in a world of dreams."

"The White Paper," say Arab leaders, "was a solemn British pledge that we accepted. If you break your promise our struggle will only be prolonged."

Immigration, though it takes precedence over the others, is by no means Palestine's only problem. Symptomatic of the political impasse in the Holy Land has been the infinitely smaller but equally insoluble question of Jerusalem's mayoralty.

Britain's High Commissioner, Lord Gort, had proposed that Jerusalem's mayor should be a Jew, an Arab and a Christian in rotation. Arabs, for whom the city is a third Moslem shrine, immediately called a country-wide one-day strike.

Jews, for whom Jerusalem is their first city, poured out thousands of critical words. No solution was found.

If such friction and tension abounded on the choice of a city's administrative leader it is reasonable to ask what will be the reaction to a major decision on a major issue of immigration.

Here are some further salient points:

1. The Holy Land—Ninth Army's Great North Road—is the corridor for oil and a sieve for aircraft. The pipeline which terminates at Haifa is under expansion. A new pipe is being laid beside the existing 12-inch pipe. Lydda grows as a civil airport. It is now on the main air highway for fast airplanes from Britain to the East and Australia.

2. Like all countries to which the war brought full employment and an upsurge of industry, Palestine to-day faces an economic dilemma. Palestine—the least self-supporting of all Middle East countries—must expand her local agriculture and must reorientate her local industries, and above all open up overseas markets.

3. Spasmodically, throughout Palestine's mock war-time "peace," two groups of Jewish extremists have been active. Neither the Stern gang nor the Irgun Zwei Leumi is extinct.

Fear Future

Here is the picture as the Palestine police see it. Neither in Palestine nor in Egypt has there been a single killing attributable to the Stern gang since Lord Moyne was shot in Cairo eight months ago. But no complacency exists on the future despite the preventative internment of several hundred potentially dangerous characters.

No one denies that activities may recommence or smugly pretends that the gang has been eradicated as a terrorist force. The gang is formed in cells of three, of whom only one of each three knows one of the next cell of three. But though neither of Lord Moyne's two killers spilled secrets before their execution, significant information emerged from the trial.

It was that Hakim and Beth Tsouri —despatched separately to Cairo— had never met in Palestine. That the pistol used in the killing had been used in five previous outrages. That both men got through the heavily watched frontier in British uniform.

Meanwhile, the Irgun Zwei Leumi have continued their "nuisance type" activities. Among recent happenings in Palestine have been the cutting of the oil pipeline and the finding of mortars trained on Government buildings. Both jobs are attributed to the Irgun.

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

The State Has Its Reasons Which the Heart Does Not Recognize

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

EVERYBODY said that if the motion picture industry were ever suppressed it would bring on a revolution. As it turned out however it was the Revolution that brought about the suppression of the movies.

The Revolution took place in 1956. The old order went out in a twinkling and was replaced by a General Committee of Workers coordinated under district committees which were controlled by a Central Committee headed at Washington by a small Super-Executive Committee. It was from the latter group that there came the now famous diktat: "The movies are the opium of the people and must be abolished."

The campaign of destruction took two lines—violent extirpation on the one hand and a constructive educational program on the other. Within a week Hollywood was disestablished and its great cathedrals were so thoroughly looted that there was scarcely a worker's home which couldn't boast at least one dunlopillo chair. (The lobby chesterfields naturally went to the members of the Central Committee.) The high pontiffs of Hollywood immediately fled into exile. The lower clerical orders including script-writers and distributors were driven under cover or put to death. Hollywood itself was nationalized and turned into a vast recreational centre for tired workers, who were sent there at Government expense to lie on the famous beaches or splash about in the swimming pools of the vanished hierarchy.

On the educational side the government was no less active. All over the country museums sprang up in which the fetishism and corruption of the Hollywood mystique were tirelessly exposed. Here the youth of America were trained to sneer at the old order and here they learned for the first time, from press agents now dedicated to the Party that the stars they had once worshipped were in fact, knock-kneed and myopic, that they were bad-tempered and bald and wore toupees and suffered from stomach ills. At intervals some of the grosser misrepresentations of Hollywood, including most of the productions of Cecil B. de Mille, were run off on the screen so that the awakened youth of America could recognize how cunningly and unscrupulously America had been deluded in the past. Anyone who failed to sneer at these productions was promptly deprived of his party and ration card.

WHILE setting out to abolish movies however the Party was not so shortsighted as to overlook the educational and propagandist possibilities of the screen. There were still plenty of films for the public to see—films describing state irrigation, reforestation, flood-control, the building of super-dams and the collective feeding of infants—though the latter subject was dropped when it was discovered that feminine members in the audience tended to take the emotional rather that the scientific attitude to the material. The element of romance was not entirely excluded from these films. Under careful supervision it was occasionally allowed to creep into films describing farm collectivization or the state processing of magnetite. The young women who figured in these films were strictly functional in shape and their eyebrows frequently met over their noses, but they looked good to the Central Committee and what was good enough for the Central Committee was good enough for the nation.

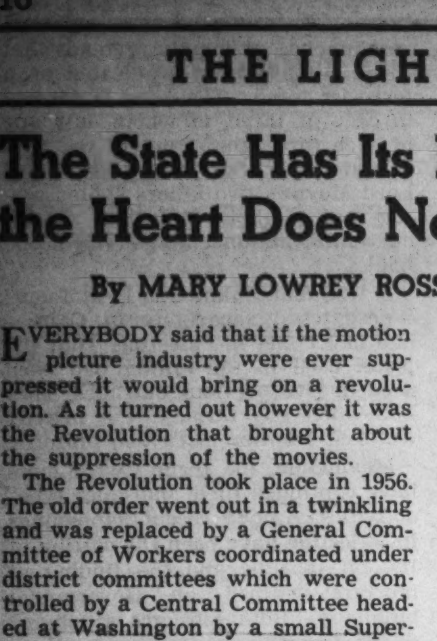
As for the old people nobody paid much attention to them. A few small, dingy movie-houses still survived the revolution; and here the older generation was allowed to creep off, if it still cared to, to worship the abolished symbols and imagery of the corrupt and defeated past—the Betty Grables and Veronica Lakes, the Frank Sinatras and Lauren Bacalls. The party argued, wisely, that this outmoded worship kept them quiet and did nobody harm. Attendance at these showings of anyone under fifty years of age, however, was discouraged by the police.

About a year after the inauguration of the anti-Hollywood policy a new yet familiar type of citizen began to appear in the community. He was usually a small sharp-featured individual dressed in spryly-cut clothes, and when picked up by the police he was never able to produce his party card or give a satisfactory explanation of his business. From the first he presented a baffling to the police for no matter how firmly and finally he was dealt with there were always a dozen more exactly like him to take his place.

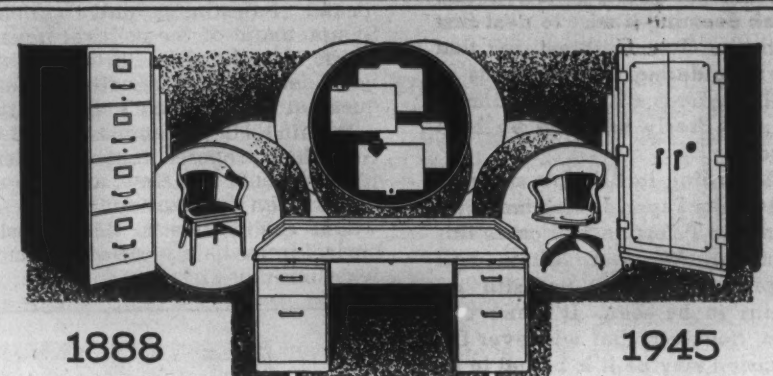
Months of ceaseless investigation finally revealed the truth—this individual represented a vast counter-revolutionary movement which was bootlegging illicit films to the public—old films that had survived the revolution, new films made God knows how, showing beautiful girls in bathing suits and handsome lacquered heroes in shiny convertibles. The myths and legends that the new civilization had worked so valiantly to stamp out, the legend of Cinderella, the myth of Horatio Alger and Jack the Giant Killer, were flourishing once more on the screen, as they had always flourished in America's heart. Driven underground, Hollywood had survived complete with all its functions and fetishes, including the Hays Office backed by an illicit Legion of Decency.

THE battle that took place between the revolutionary party and the underground movie industry is by now historic. At first this Party ordered the death penalty for anyone found with an unlicensed projector. As might have been expected this move was promptly defeated by American ingenuity. The new producers simply made their own projectors out of wire and glass and old tin cans and abandoned meat grinders. The Party then sent the police in to raid the suspected halls, but so well were the conspirators organized that by the time the police entered the hall the ostrich-trimmed dancers were whisked off the screen and the audience was raptly studying a documentary describing State Mining of Arctic Minerals. Worst of all the police themselves became corrupt. Infatuated by the oldfashioned movies they were glad to let the offenders off for a free pass and a small cut in the take.

In the end the Party had to acknowledge itself defeated. No state decree, it realized, and no force of arms could conquer America's simple native yearning for Hollywood. The Government relaxed its vigilance and the stars who had fled into exile came back, along with the Westmore Brothers who had accompanied them in their flight. And when the Brothers had gone to work with their sorceries and magic brews, even the Chief Party Members had to acknowledge that the former stars looked almost as good as ever. A new group of press-agents was established, and the old incantations were resumed. In a grand outburst of magnanimity, the Party invited High Pontiff J. Arthur Rank to come over from England and clasp hands with the old order in a solemn public ceremonial. In no time Hollywood was flourishing above-ground just as it always had and America had returned to its ancient mysticism.



Milk is a very real treat to this small Dutch child, who will stay in England until she is robust again.



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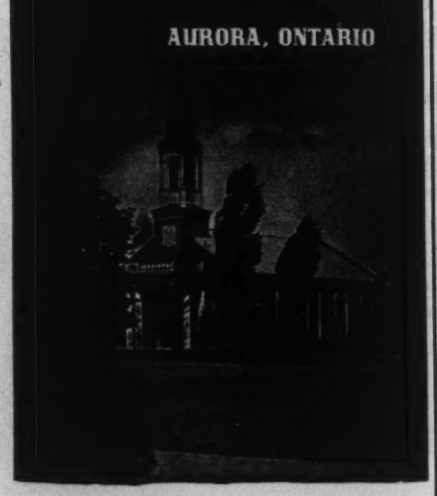

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Chinese Communism Is An Odd Shade of Red

By WILSON POPHAM

"Margarine Communists" is Marshal Stalin's description of the Yenan Communists who, now that the Japanese war is over, are one of the big question-marks of the future.

Mr. Popham notes some of the background of the Yenan administration, including the fact that it can't have strong leanings towards collectivism.

NOW that the war is over one of the most difficult questions of the future is the internal situation in China. The division between General Chiang Kai-shek's Government in Chungking and the Communist administration at Yenan undoubtedly constitutes not only one of the most complex but one of the most disturbing problems of the future.

At the same time that it is complex the problem within China is also actually comparatively little known, and much misunderstood.

At present, for instance, Chungking and Yenan are at variance, but Yenan has always reckoned itself part of the central government. Its leaders say that the latter's orders have only been ignored when they appear to be aimed at weakening the Communists rather than to oppose the Japanese.

When the Japanese attack disrupted the old governmental framework, some eight years back, the Communists of the famous Eight Route Army of the north-west were left as the only effective national force in the area.

It was vital, if the Japanese were to continue to be resisted, to gain the support of the peasants. There is no doubt that this support has been enlisted, and this has been done through a remarkable political organization.

The men of Yenan are Communists, but it may be said in passing that this does not necessarily mean they are very "Red". In fact, Marshal Stalin is reputed to have called them "margarine Communists"! The peasants of the province have no leanings towards collectivism, one of the salient features of Soviet Russia. Therefore the rulers were compelled to build their machinery of administration on the ancient and traditional local government structure of county, district and village councils. These have been given, wherever possible, a fully elective basis.

Here are the pros and cons of what the Communists have effected:

The whole-hearted support of the surrounding countryside has enabled the Yenan administration to sustain the struggle against the Japanese. This has been done with troops of the veteran Eighth Route Army, those of the new Fourth Army, and with guerrilla bands organized on a *hsien* (county) basis and with village defence units.

The chief handicap has been shortage of ammunition. The men have fought with captured supplies and with small arms stuff made locally. Although large-scale operations have been almost impossible, the Japanese have been harried incessantly, and have been stopped from effectively exploiting occupied territory. What is more they have been compelled to give up considerable areas.

On the social and economic side Yenan claims to have made considerable progress. There has been a successful drive against illiteracy; careful cultivation of small-scale industry and agriculture; and measures against inflation.

Like Kuomintang Revolution

Those who have visited the area say that the pioneer enthusiasm for liberation and progress of the people is reminiscent of the heyday of the Kuomintang's own revolutionary movement up to the year 1927.

The educational system is all-pervading, and millions of adults are learning to read and write. Soldiers and peasants till the land between them, and also take a hand at the spinning wheel and maintain similar age-old rural crafts. By such production in their leisure time they turn out large quantities of all types of goods which are helping to reduce the burden of taxation.

By this means the Communists have balanced the budget. What is more the peasants enjoy the lowest tax rates ever known in China, an average of 11 per cent of the crops. Manufacturers are tax-free so as to encourage production. Merchants pay between four and 30 per cent of their income.

Yenan has aroused enthusiasm for resisting the invaders; it has solved the age-old Chinese problem of relations between the armed forces and the peasantry—but, and this is all-important, it remains the outstanding example of the disastrous "provincialism" which so long split the unity of China. Unless agreement can be reached, there is grave danger that now the Japanese menace is removed, of civil war recurring on a large scale.

Yenan influence is spreading. It now rules over 90,000,000 people, and its power extends to areas outside Yenan, in the provinces of Shansi, Char, Honan, Hopei, and Shantung. There small-scale agriculture and handicraft industries are being adopted, as in the "parent" province, and the equitably assessed and fairly collected taxation (mainly in kind) appeals to the peasants, long the victims of graft.

The armed forces number 600,000 regular troops and about 2,000,000 "People's Militia", and between them over 300,000 square miles of territory have been liberated. Obviously if armies of such size and strength come into conflict with Chungking's forces it will be a tragedy of China.

Fortunately there is one supreme fact upon which both Yenan and Chungking are agreed: they recognize that the one man capable of unifying China in both war and peace is General Chiang Kai-shek. This is the foundation upon which agreement must be, and will be, erected.

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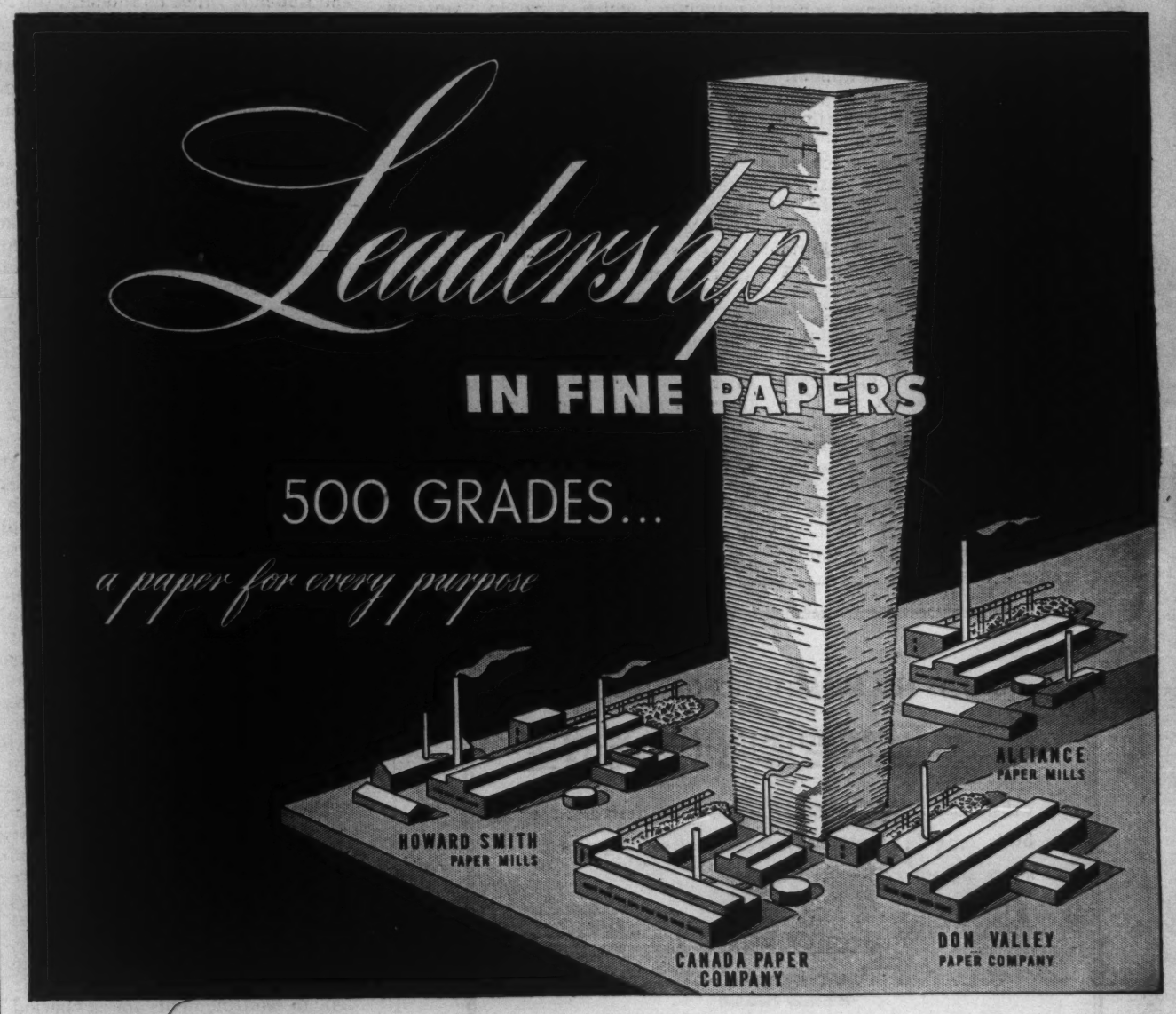

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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Administration Of Penitentiaries Hasn't Changed In 100 Years

By B. K. SANDWELL

DURING the years 1934-5 there were a number of serious riots in the penitentiaries of Canada, which ultimately had the effect of causing a general public belief that there must be something rather radically wrong with the system under which they were administered. The Canadian Government therefore appointed in February, 1936, a Royal Commission "to enquire into and report upon the penal system of Canada". The members were the Hon. Joseph Archambault, of the Superior Court of Quebec, R. W. Craig, K. C. of Winnipeg, and Harry W. Anderson, Editor of the *Globe*, Toronto; on Mr. Anderson's death, J. C. McRuer, K. C. of Toronto was appointed in his place. The scope of the Commission's enquiry was extremely wide, extending among other things to "co-operation between governmental and social agencies in the prevention of crime".

In the course of the Commission's investigations it became fairly clear that the chief immediate cause of the riots was the disciplinary policy introduced by the new Superintendent of penitentiaries, Brigadier-General D. M. Ormond, who was appointed in August, 1932, and who issued in 1934 a set of revised regulations of which the Commission said: "The number of regulations was increased from 194 to 724; they were drafted without the assistance or advice of experienced officers", and also described them as "hastily compiled and ill considered". The publication of the Report was followed by a certain amount of controversy as to the fairness or otherwise of the Commission's criticisms of General Ormond, and as to the merits of their opinion on the shooting into the cell of Tim Buck during one of the riots at Kingston; and it is greatly to be feared that the public got the impression that these two matters were the most important things in the Report. This document was dated April 4, 1938, and did not get into the hands of the public until some weeks thereafter. Parliament at the following session passed an Act implementing the most important of the Commission's recommendations, namely the setting up of a Prison Commission, but before the Government got around to naming the members of this body, the war broke out and no further attention has since been paid to the matter.

The Archambault Commission was not the first to be appointed to report on the administration of penitentiaries. Both in 1913 and 1920 there were enquiries, somewhat more limited in scope, which produced what the Archambault Commission described as "a number of valuable recommendations and suggestions, which the present Commissioners have studied with care". Neither of these earlier inquiries produced any perceptible effect in the way of legislation, and it is no exaggeration to say that to this day the penal system of Canada follows substantially the principles which were in vogue in the middle of the last century. Some of the comments of the Archambault Report are as follows:

Much Is Wrong

"Classification, insofar as it exists, is unscientific and without practical effect. Old recidivists and incorrigibles are in daily contact with the more reformable prisoners . . . . no real attempt is made at reformation . . . . . Education is neither satisfactory, nor in accordance with the regulations . . . . . Work is insufficient, and, generally, trades are not taught because of the lack of industries and the dual role of the instructors who are also custodial officers . . . . . There is not sufficient physical exercise, especially on Sundays and holidays, and as a rule competitive games are prohibited . . . . . Writing and visiting privileges are too restricted, and the visiting cages are gruesome and humiliating relics of the past . . . . . Personal sanitation is inadequate, the prisoners being permitted but one bath and one shave per week . . . . . The personnel of the penitentiaries is not properly trained. Approximately 95 per cent of the guards had no knowledge or training in penology when they first entered the service, and, although a slight attempt has been made to train them after they were engaged, such training has been neither adequate nor satisfactory".

A useful and up to date appendage to the Archambault Report may be found in the Pamphlet "Some Tragic Defects in Our Canadian Court and Prison Systems", by R. Gordon Burgoyne, which can be had from the author at 1454 Mountain St., Montreal. Mr. Burgoyne is president of the Prisoners' Aid and Welfare Association of Montreal, to which the proceeds of the pamphlet are donated, and vice-president of the Canadian Penal Association, and has been an honorary chaplain to Bordeaux Jail, Montreal, for a quarter of a century. He is chiefly concerned with the utter failure of the Canadian penal system to prevent an enormous increase in crime within the last generation. Indictable offences resulting in penitentiary sentences of two years or more were 603 in 1903, and 4,055 in 1929, having thus increased to six and one-half times as much in thirty-six years. (The increase in non-indictable offences is about fourteen times, but this is largely accounted for by the increased amount of regulation necessitated by motor traffic and other elements of modern life.)

Mr. Burgoyne, who is still in the closest touch (or the closest that the authorities will allow him) with the workings of the penal system in the province of Quebec, says that the only point in which the recommendations of the Archambault Commission have been implemented is in regard to the training of penitentiary guards. "Twelve men were sent to England to be trained."

Can Follow Others

It is important to bear in mind that the Archambault Commission does not in any single one of its recommendations suggest that Canada should go off on any penological experiments of its own. In other countries of the civilized world there has been a radical change, especially during the most recent generation, in the accepted ideas on the treatment of persons convicted of an offence against the law. In Great Britain the change has been so far-reaching, and the resultant legislation so effective, that there has been a marked reduction in the total population of the penal institutions. In the United States conditions vary very greatly from State to State, but many modern ideas have been put in effect in the more progressive States with good results.

The new principles relate to a great many different aspects of prison life, but they can all be summed up in the words of the Archambault Report: "Men in confinement for a period of years cannot be treated as if they had forfeited all right to human consideration, other than to be kept warm and well-fed, if they are to be expected to become normal members of society on release. That this principle has been realized with excellent results in England was made apparent to your Commissioners at the time of their visits to the institutions of that country. It was manifest that great importance was placed on the human approach to the prisoners and that in order to make this effective a superior type of personnel had been engaged for prison service. At all prisons visited by the Commissioners the officers appeared to be men and women of real intellectual attainment, many of whom had extensive university training. Their attitude toward the prisoners distinctly indicated a sincere desire to be corrective rather than merely custodian."

The realization of this principle is impossible under the present system of Canadian prison administration. The full effect of the recommendations can only be obtained by co-operation between the provinces and the Dominion.

The Archambault Commission asked for an immediate special conference. It proposed that "The Canadian Penal System should be centralized under the control of the government of Canada, with the federal authorities taking charge of all the prisons in Canada, the provinces retaining only a sufficient number for offenders against provincial statutes, prisoners on remand, and those serving short sentences."

The British North America Act gives authority to the Dominion to maintain penitentiaries and to the provinces to maintain "public and reformatory prisons," but there is no attempt to define the difference. The Criminal Code directs that persons sentenced to less than two years shall be confined in a place other than a penitentiary. The Commission felt very strongly that uniformity of administration in all penal institutions would be necessary if the reforms which they suggested were to be effective.

It is possible that this proposed transfer of authority from the provinces to the Dominion may be a major reason why nothing has ever been done about the Report. The objection in this case, however, probably does not come from the provinces, which would save some money if it were carried out. It is to be noted that a conference of the provinces in 1887 passed a resolution urging the federal Government to take charge of all prisoners sentenced for more than six months, but the Dominion refused.

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Labor Now All-Out For Annual Wage Basis

By MURRAY COTTERILL

The idea that a guaranteed annual income is of more importance even to the wage-earner than a guaranteed hourly rate of wages, if the latter is accompanied by a large amount of unemployment, is making great progress in organized labor on this continent.

There has recently been some scientific study of the economics of the guaranteed annual income, and Mr. Cotterill suggests that in the opinion of organized labor, "if the guaranteed annual wage scheme is ever to get started, this is the time."

WHEN the Canadian members of the United Steelworkers of America recently announced their six-point program of peacetime objectives, they made no reference to any hourly pay rate. Instead, they called for a guaranteed minimum annual income of $1750. A resolution passed by last year's Trades and Labor Congress convention called for $1500 a year as the least that any Canadian wage earner should earn.

There are but two of many indications that the guaranteed annual wage idea is catching the imagination of Canadian labor. That, in turn, means that it will shortly be up for practical consideration by thousands of Canadian firms now under contract with unions.

Quite apart from any benefits to labor and management, it is claimed that the scheme, since it encourages long-term purchasing by the ultimate consumer, helps keep heavy industry operation at a high level with resulting benefits to the entire industrial and commercial structure.

Peculiarly enough, the idea of a guaranteed yearly income for workers originated with management and, up until very recently, was seriously suspect by organized labor. It is an interesting example of human perversity that now, labor having come to the same conclusion by a different route, management is consequently hesitant.

Affects Many Industries

Full wartime production as compared with sporadic pre-war earnings has caused industrial workers to think in terms of annual income and steady employment. No matter how much a man earns in an hour, it means very little unless he can keep on making that hourly rate for enough hours in the week and enough weeks in the year. Steelworkers look with dismay at any prospect of long weeks of idleness between high-pressure rush orders. Auto workers don't want a post-war repetition of pre-war unemployment between completion of one year's production and commencement of the next year's models. Women in the needle trades worry about the possibility of again experiencing sporadic seasonal employment. Most packers have been clashing for years with their management over the number of hours' work which will be guaranteed them in a week when the livestock run is particularly low.

Confronted with a labor demand, the immediate management reaction is an admission that, while the annual wage is certainly a laudable objective, it couldn't possibly work in their particular plant and in their particular industry. But, according to evidence recently compiled in a Minnesota University Press publication, "Guaranteed Annual Wages," by Manitoba University economist Chernick and Minneapolis newspaperman Hellirkson, guaranteed pay schemes have already been introduced by managements in many quite different types of industry and have proved to be quite profitable.

Chernick and Hellickson describe three main examples in some detail. First, typical of a firm with a steady year-round sale, is the guaranteed work plan of Procter & Gamble, started back in 1923. Second is the Nunn-Bush scheme, operating in the shoe industry where style changes are an important factor. Last is the Hormel plan, developed in a meat packing concern with its complete dependence upon a fluctuating supply and with its required speedy work flows.

Procter & Gamble guarantee all their employees forty-eight hours of work each week for fifty-two weeks in the year minus, of course, vacations, holidays, sickness, time loss due to floods, strikes, etc. The employees get their hourly rate and overtime just as in any other plant, but they can't get less than the guaranteed minimum. It should be noted that this scheme was introduced only after P. & G. first organized their production on a steady year-round basis, selling directly to retailers rather than depending upon price-speculating jobbers.

The Nunn-Bush scheme is furthest from normal. It has scrapped the whole idea of an hourly rate. Proposed by management during a depression period when the firm was losing money, the employees were induced to accept a flat percentage of wholesale sales revenue instead of wages. This percentage goes into a special fund against which the employee draws a weekly advance. Except for a proportion held in reserve for protection during any unexpected slump, the difference between the amount advanced and the amount due is made up by extra checks at regular intervals.

Hormel Probable Model

Hormel's scheme, which has been worked out between the company and a local of a large international union, the United Packinghouse Workers, therefore escapes any charge of paternalism and is probably the most significant. Should there be any widespread acceptance of such schemes, they will probably be modelled along lines developed at this Austin, Minnesota, plant. Workers there get their hourly rate for each hour worked. Should work fall below a stated number of hours in the week, the pay is made up to an equivalent of that stated weekly minimum. During the year, to compensate, a stated number of hours over that daily and weekly total must be worked at straight time rather than overtime.

Not all of the schemes permit payment of the guarantee to every employee. New workers, in many cases, must go through a probationary period before coming under the guarantee.

P. & G., for example, requires that a worker have two years' seniority before the guaranteed annual income can be received.

Approximately 10% of Nunn-Bush workers are not affected by the scheme. A Class A group has been set up with a limited quota and only workers in this higher order are guaranteed permanent work. Workers with less than two years seniority have no special privilege. When they reach the two-year mark they can claim participation in the plan but are not guaranteed steady employment until they filter into the A group through some opening.

Hormel seeks to put every possible worker under the guarantee. New employees go into an "Extra Gang" and can be sent to different departments for fill-in work. They gradually work into permanent jobs. But, pending such promotion, they receive their pay each week and must work out their annual total at any task designated by management.

All of the firms who have tried out this annual wage scheme report that it is well worth while. It was only after trying the guaranteed earnings plan that some managements began to realize how much it had been costing them, following each layoff, to train new personnel or get old hands back into practice. Improved morale, a natural result of assured earnings, made for a greater interest in the work. Not only have workers and managements reported advantages, but the surrounding communities which are dependent upon employee pay envelopes are equally enthusiastic boosters for the new technique. They report a higher proportion of home-owning, less tax delinquencies, better credit, larger purchases of more expensive home accessories and the virtual eradication of seasonal "charity" needs.

Consumer Fields So Far

It must be admitted, however, that all the firms which have so far adopted this guaranteed annual wage are concerns whose product goes fairly directly to a constantly purchasing general public. Soap, shoes and meat—all of these items must be bought frequently. Even automobiles, once they become available for general use, go to a more or less regular group of purchasers. But what about the heavy industries such as steel or mining, industries whose products go to other firms rather than to the public at large. enterprises which depend upon export and infrequent big orders?

Labor frankly admits that the guaranteed annual wage is not a complete solution in these cases. Its general adoption by secondary industry will make for a more dependable market, a market which will not be as hesitant about long-term purchases as would be the case if income were sporadic. This, in turn, will help heavy industry. But, in the final analysis, heavy industry is more responsive to international economic trends than any other type of enterprise and it is quite possible that, in order to maintain a steady production level, government will have to aid with orders required for public works projects or even with straight subsidies.

Nevertheless, labor does not see this as any reason for non-consideration of their proposals. During the war years, management in the big producing fields has acquired the know-how of year-round production and can estimate annual labor costs with greater accuracy than ever before. Heavy industry has an expensive overhead and all these costs are computed on an annual basis. The same thing applies to taxes. Union agreements run for only one year at a time. Labor believes that, if the guaranteed annual wage scheme is ever to get started, this is the time.

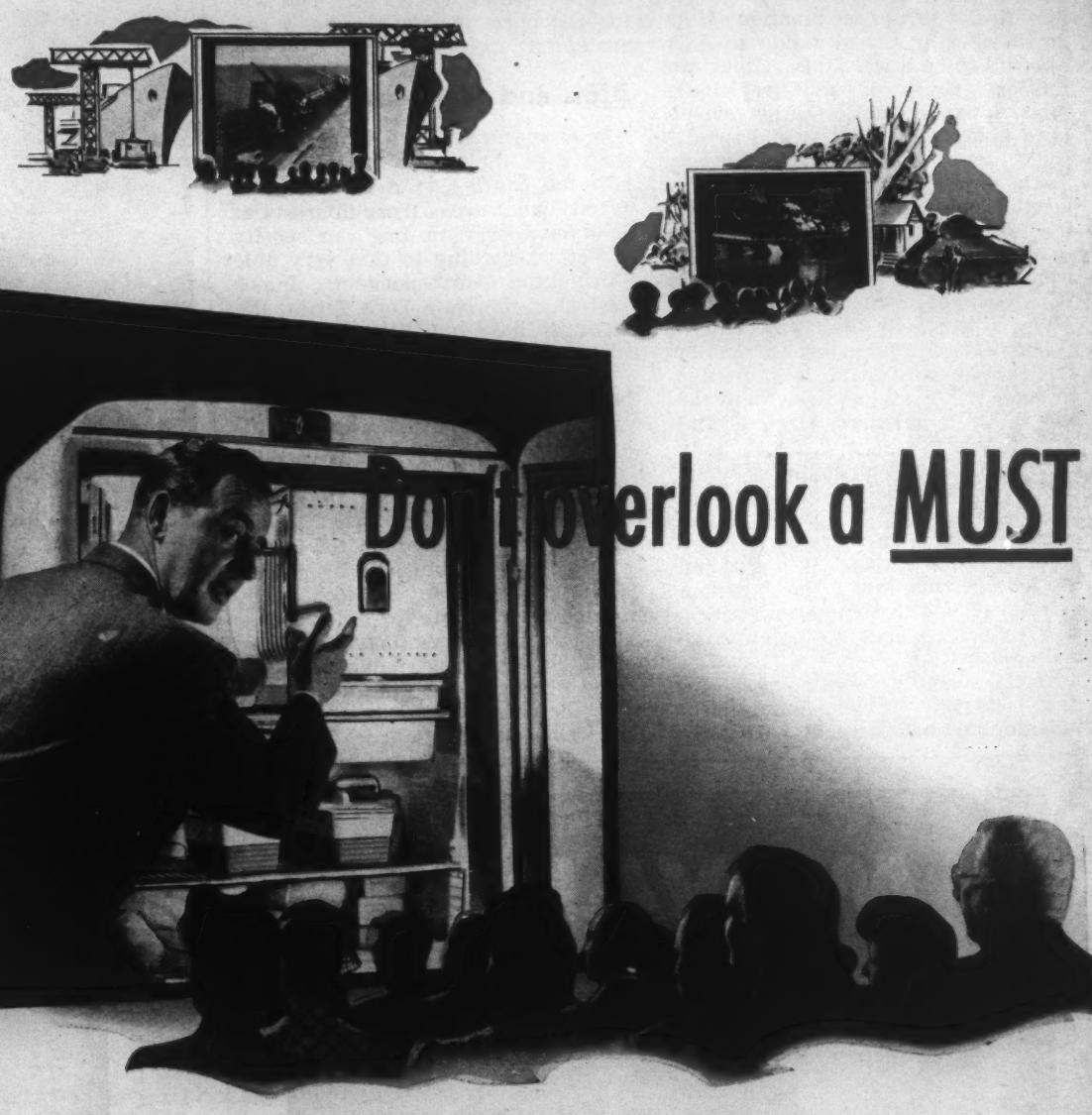
Even if a guaranteed annual wage plan by heavy industry does require government assistance some time in the future, labor is confident that the overall economic security which admittedly results from the scheme will make this a sound public investment. Far sounder, labor claims, than relief projcts made necessary by the hoarding of purchasing power by millions of consumers who are uncertain of their future incomes.

• •

THE ROOT OF THE MATTER

WHEN we are told that all Europe tends to go to the Left it's a mistake to get excited and to believe that the end of the world is here. The old continent, torn by strife and hatred, devastated by the bloodiest of wars, pauperized, ruined, depopulated, weary and hopeless, will not be reconstructed either by theories or speeches. When the excitement of the time gives place to reflection and good sense it will be seen that the majority of the nations will realize that nothing can take the place of work, of individual effort, of production, of the sense of reality, of the solid practice that two and two make four. Once more the politicians, the orators, the journalists and the lawyers will take second place to the men who make trousers, who build houses and who grow cabbages.

—Jean-Charles Harvey in *Le Jour*.



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THE WORLD TODAY

Chiang's Duel With Communists At Core of Settlement in Asia

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

I HAD intended to try to do an article on how atoms are split this week, from the point of view of one who didn't know any more than anyone else until he walked into the library. The scientists who really know a lot about it don't seem to be getting it over to the layman too successfully. But that will have to wait. Political questions in Asia are already clamoring far too loudly.

One can see arising there a situation similar in some ways to that in Europe, but with many interesting new aspects of its own. While we mention Europe, may I welcome to the ranks of the plain speakers a powerful reinforcement in the person of Ernest Bevin. No one is going to lightly accuse *him* of being a "fascist," a "distruster of Russia" or "breeder of World War Three." Yet in his first big speech as Foreign Minister Bevin has come out flatly against the tendency to set up another totalitarianism in Eastern Europe to replace the one we have been at such pains to destroy.

With the abrupt termination of the Japanese War the situation in Asia appears to be briefly this. American military power in that region is more dynamic, due to the long-developed policy of the Navy, and is relatively far greater than in Europe. Teamed with this there is a far greater political interest and assertiveness. Here the government is thoroughly backed up by the American people, who consider the Pacific War, perhaps to an exaggerated degree, as peculiarly *their* war.

The United States has carried by far the heaviest load in defeating Japan. It has in the field there the only strong, balanced air, sea and land force, with the greatest navy in history; the greatest heavy bombing force, with the atomic bomb at its disposal; and a large, ultra-modern army with every sort of amphibious landing-craft. It has taken the lead in negotiating the Japanese surrender; and there is every indication that it intends to provide the main occupation force.

As far as the ocean areas go, American policy is clear and decided. Washington has already officially named the islands which the Navy feels will be necessary to provide assurance against a repetition of Dec. 7, 1941.

Once one goes ashore on the continent, American policy does not appear nearly so well-defined. It has but one main line, support for a unified China and opposition to any partition. This is a line which the United States has followed consistently for 50 years, and which was chiefly responsible for bringing on it the Japanese assault.

But there is no clear evidence that Washington has yet decided how to hold China together, and aid her development (and broaden her trade with the U.S.), in view of the challenge of the Chinese Communists and the possible ambitions of Russia.

The Soviet Union has been in the Far Eastern War less than a fortnight, as I write, though it cannot be overlooked that the forces which she has kept deployed along the Manchurian frontier have tied down many Japanese divisions. The war in Manchuria is, to a degree, a separate war of its own.

Aims and Manoeuvers

It is now trite to affirm that interests of their own brought them into the conflict in Asia. But just exactly what areas these interests or ambitions cover, no one can specify as yet. According to that very able Washington correspondent, James Reston of the New York *Times*, the Russians have put out feelers for colonies well out in the Pacific.

This could be intended to assert their absolute equality with other world powers. They showed conclusively at San Francisco that they were determined, as a matter of principle, to demand all the attributes and rights of any great power.

Or the Russian demand for island colonies may be intended as a bargaining counter, to be "conceded" in later negotiations for other areas. It has long been completely obvious to all but the most naive that the Soviet Union would take advantage of the defeat of Japan to strengthen the precarious position of Vladivostok and her Maritime Provinces, by gaining the dominant position in Manchuria and Korea.

What other reaction could one reasonably expect from the Soviet leaders, after following the long and noisy American campaign to take over any and all Pacific island bases considered necessary to American security, than a similar determination to look after their own security on the Asiatic mainland?

It must, of course, be observed that securing a naval base on a mid-Pacific island affects only a few thousand primitive Polynesians, while "securing" Korea and Manchuria means dominating the lives of 60 million people.

With the destruction of the Japanese Army it must be admitted that Russia, with her seasoned Red Army and Air Force, and her back free in Europe, is in almost as favorable a position to dominate the land mass of Asia as the United States is to dominate the Pacific Ocean. In the past Russia has shown keen ambitions in Korea and Manchuria, while the policy in relation to the large Communist area of China cannot have been carried out in pure fun.

As long ago as 1895 the Russians sent marines into Korea to "restore order," and gave the King sanctuary in the Russian embassy from which the country was ruled for a year. In 1898 the Russians, having secured a lease on Port Arthur, which they had refused to allow Japan to take from China after the war of 1895, prudently dropped her penetration of Korea.

From then on Japanese influence became dominant, until in 1910 the country, which had carried on a separate existence for centuries, was annexed to Japan.

The Russians had to give up Port Arthur and their influence in Southern Manchuria in 1905, after their defeat in the Russo-Jap War. But they didn't give up their position in Northern Manchuria until much later, after the "incident" of 1931 became a Japanese conquest. Only reluctantly the Soviets sold their Chinese Eastern Railway, their shortcut on the route to Vladivostok, in the ensuing long negotiations.

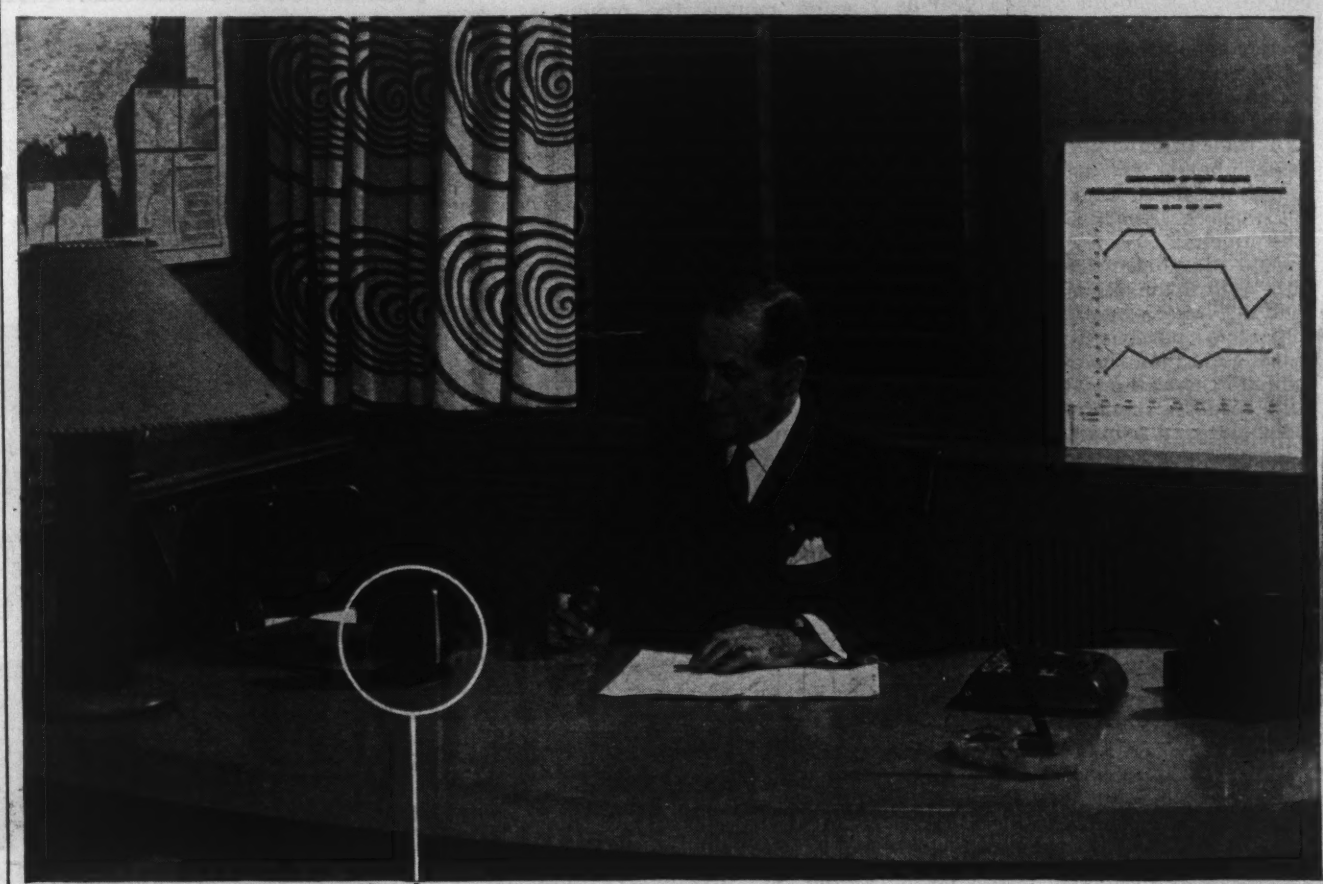
Soong in Moscow

Now it is credibly reported, or perhaps guessed would be more accurate, that T. V. Soong, in his agreement signed in Moscow, has again conceded the Russians Port Arthur as a naval base; and transit privileges across Manchuria, and of course, southwards to Port Arthur. In return the Russians are said to have disavowed any political interest in Manchuria (which had filled up with some 30 million immigrants from North China since the Russian repulse of 1905; and may now contain a million or so Jap settlers), but to have stressed their interest in Korea.

How definitely Soong has in writing the exact process by which the invading Red Army will restore Manchuria to Chinese sovereignty and choose local administrators, would be a very interesting thing to know. Immediately after the news of the Jap surrender bid, the Chinese Communist Government of Yenan ordered four of its commanders to move into Manchuria to cooperate with the Red Army, and "be ready to accept the surrender of the Japs and the puppets in that territory."

At the same time the Communist "Korean Independence League" prepared during the past years in Yenan, came out with instructions to all Korean troops with the Japanese forces in China to surrender only to Communists, and to then enroll with the latter and make their way back home to take over. Another Korean group, at Chungking, has reported that the Russians have enrolled 30,000 Koreans in their forces, and are taking these into Korea with them.

This brings us properly to the crux of the matter: the true position of the Chinese Communists and the affiliates which they have prepared for Manchuria and Korea in Soviet-Chinese relations; and the effect, if any, which the recent Soong-Molotov



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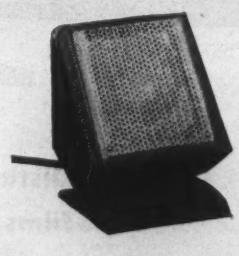

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negotiations will have on them.

If a real working agreement has actually been hammered out between Moscow and Chungking in these long weeks of conversations, and Stalin does not intend to support the Chinese Communist faction, then the greatest danger has been averted. That is, the danger of a civil war on the Spanish model, with the United States supporting Chungking, and Russia supporting Yenan.

There could still be civil war—in fact, a clash seems certain unless Chungking and Washington should both resign themselves to a permanent division of China.

Are They Real Communists?

Is it necessary to deal with the question of whether the Chinese Communists are "really" Communists, carrying out Moscow's policy line? After Chiang split with Moscow in 1929, his powerful Soviet adviser Borodin moved with the Chinese Communist faction to their stronghold in the coastal area north of Canton. Then in the early 'thirties came the great migration, with the Communist armies fighting their way far across China to their present location, where their back is covered by the Soviet Union and their connection with Moscow assured.

The Chinese Communist leader, General Mao Tse-tung, was a member of the Comintern Executive Committee from 1935 until its "liquidation" in 1943. It would not be a far-fetched comparison to say that he is the Tito of North-East Asia. Lin Yutang, who has always in the past been friendly to the social aspirations of the Chinese Communists, points out in a long article in the *Nation*, Mar. 24, 1945, how closely Mao has followed the orthodox Communist line through all its deviations since the middle 'thirties.

This line called for cooperation with Chiang's Central Government, at the time when Popular Fronts were the fashion in Europe. It shifted to extreme isolationism after the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact. The former "mad dog" Hitler was then referred to in Chinese Communist publications as "chief of State." Mao took a strong anti-British and anti-American line, opposing Roosevelt's Lend-Lease, and denouncing Anglo-American imperialists more strongly than Japanese.

Those who favor the Communist religion as the way of salvation for the world have written a great deal about the fine democratic ideals of the Chinese Communists, and what they have done for the peasants in their area.

For lack of first-hand knowledge I turn to Lin Yutang as the most authoritative and sympathetic expert on the subject. He is convinced from his recent trip home that the talk of "New Democracy" in China is only camouflage, as Bevin has inferred that it is in Eastern Europe.

Lin Yutang's Evidence

Dr. Lin quotes from Mao's book on *The New Democracy*: "The present phase of the revolution is again divided into several stages *according to changes in enemy and allied camps*, but its fundamental nature is not changed until the time of the socialist revolution". . . *Democratic freedoms are suitable for directing revolutionary struggles.*" And Lin Yutang goes on to show how the Chinese Communists are, in fact, following out a program published under the title *Chinese Communist Tactics and Party Lines* in 1937, just as closely as the Japs followed the oft-disavowed Tanaka Memorial.

The Communist "Tanaka Memorial" says: "We are now making a compromise with the Kuomintang for the purpose of immediately lifting the ban on the party, releasing political prisoners, obtaining freedoms of the press and assembly . . . All these are in the direction of the road to proletarian dictatorship. . . . The compromise is a good method . . . to utilize the democratic republic to overthrow the party dictatorship of the National Government."

The dictatorship of the Kuomintang Party in the Central Government is something which no democrat can put a good face on, and something about which the United States Government has never been happy. There is a most severe censorship in Chungking, though a Communist and several independent dailies have been allowed to continue publishing here throughout the war. Some time ago, however, Chiang set the date for a new Constitutional Convention to meet this fall, with a promise of free activity for other parties.

In Yenan China, the trend is in the opposite direction. Immediately after the "democratic" reforms announced on September 1, 1942, the most rigid Communist Party control of all civil and military administration was introduced, demanding "unconditional obedience."

But this is a book-length topic. The reader can get the two sides of it in Edgar Snow's "People On Our Side" and Lin Yutang's "The Vigil Of A Nation". I think, however, that it is fairly established that the Chinese Communists, now controlling some 90 million population and vigorously expanding their holding, are led by orthodox Communists who have up to now closely followed Moscow's policy line. Our question is: will they continue to be an important instrument of this policy, or is it thinkable that Moscow has completely abandoned them by making the new treaty with Chiang's Central Government?

In the completely new power situation in East Asia, following on the elimination of the dominant influence of Japan, does Russia see her interests best served by a division inside China which will keep that country from developing rapidly with American support into the great Asiatic continental power? Or with the acceptance of China as a fellow-member of the Big Five of the United Nations, has she decided to loyally support Chiang's Central Government as one of peace-keeping world powers?

The questions probably over-simplify the situation and the choice. Leaving out of our calculation the likelihood of a complete change in human nature and national policies since the signing of the San Francisco Charter, it seems altogether probable that if Russia believes that the United States will preempt to herself the dominant influence in Chiang's China and seek to form a sort of Washington-Chungking bloc, she will oppose this and strengthen the hand of the Chinese Communists by aiding them to take over political control of all North China and Manchuria.

If on the other hand Moscow believes that she can gain equal influence with the United States, by pressure from outside and inside China, she may cooperate to re-establish Chinese unity. In the vast readjustment going on in Asia to fill the power vacuum left by the collapse of Japan there is no naked rivalry as yet, and it is reasonable to suppose that Washington, Chungking and Moscow are proceeding with great awareness of the dangers, and of their responsibility.

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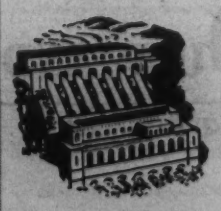

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THE LONDON LETTER

We Could Shelter From Bombs But What Can We Do About Strikes?

By P. O'D.

PEOPLE who found satisfaction—or, at any rate, consolation—in the thought that one result of the Socialist victory at the polls would be a better working spirit in the so-called working classes, are not seeing much in the news of the day to strengthen that comfortable conviction. Miners are still refusing to cut coal, 'bus-drivers to drive 'buses, dockers to unload ships, and now railwaymen to work on Sundays, holidays, or any other day they don't feel like working.

This does not apply to all these various workers, or to the bulk of the working class generally. But it does apply to enough of them to make a most serious difference to the nation's output and to the smooth working of the national services. All over the country there is an epidemic of "unofficial" strikes — unofficial, one often suspects, only in the sense that they are not openly declared by trade-union leaders. Everywhere workers are laying down their tools, or adopting such "go-slow" tactics in the use of them, that they might as well lay them down.

This state of affairs would be much less disquieting if it could be regarded simply as an aftermath of the war, the result of overstrain, of the difficulty and discomfort of the readjustment to peace-time conditions, of the inevitable anxiety about the immediate future. But there seems to be a good deal more to it than that.

There seems, in fact, to be behind all this sporadic unrest a definite political plan, the plan of forcing the Government into vast and hasty schemes of nationalization—now, as it may seem to trade-union leaders, a government not at all averse to having its hand forced. Some of these leaders indeed have been perfectly frank and open about their intentions.

At Liverpool a few days ago there was a large meeting of railwaymen, at which union officials asked them to give up their pleasant habit of "Sunday strikes." But the men would have no such advice. As one of their leaders put it, "If we continue our present action the new Government will be able to turn to the companies and tell them they cannot manage their business. It would then be an easy step towards nationalization." Simple, isn't it?

At Manchester at the same time the president of the National Union of Railwaymen was addressing a similar meeting.

"There are times," said Mr. Binks, "when it is handy to have a bit of disruption knocking about, but it may be that we may soon have to ask the whole country to fall into line with the vitality we see in Liverpool. So we must not waste our efforts now." The public neck is apparently not sticking out far enough yet.

Altogether it seems obvious that we are in for a pretty lively time. It may even be that some of us will look back a little wistfully to the comparatively quiet times when we were merely being bombed. You could take shelter from that!

Gangster Methods Won't Work

England is probably the most law-abiding country in the world—one of them, at any rate—but it is sometimes startling how quickly even here groups of people begin taking matters into their own hands, if they get the idea that there is a good deal of popular sympathy with what they do, or if there is a popular grievance to be exploited. Take this business of housing and the Vigilantes, for instance.

All over this country there is a lamentable shortage of houses, due in part to enemy action, in part to the lack of building during the war. At the same time, there are a good many empty houses, some of them waiting for necessary repairs or alterations, some of them in the interval between changes of ownership or occupancy. However acute the general demand for houses, you can't always have the new tenant waiting at the door to move in as soon as the old one moves out.

There is also a popular belief—not without justification—that quite a few of those houses are being held by speculative owners for higher bids, already fantastically high. This is where the strong-arm boys get their chance. Calling themselves "Vigilantes" (a fairly significant name), they have been going about taking possession of empty houses, and either squatting there themselves or installing other squatters.

But this is a country where that sort of thing doesn't get very far. Judges have roundly condemned this "law of the jungle," as one of them described it; local authorities have been given much wider powers in taking over houses they think are being kept empty unduly, and of having larger and quicker repairs made on others; and squatters are being swiftly and ruthlessly bundled out.

Margot's Amazing Personality

For a great lady to be almost universally known by her nickname is surely a sign of her possession of some arresting quality of personality, something that attracts and holds attention and affection—even if a somewhat amused and bewildered affection. The late Countess of Oxford and Asquith had that quality.

When the newspapers announced her death a few days ago, they spoke of her as "Margot," just "Margot," the name by which all her life she had been best known. And thus it is likely that most people thought of her, thousands of people who had never seen her in their lives.

The secrets of personality defy analysis, but there can be no question of the charm exercised by a woman who counted among her friends, her close and devoted friends, a whole host of people from all walks of life, including most of the eminent men of her time.

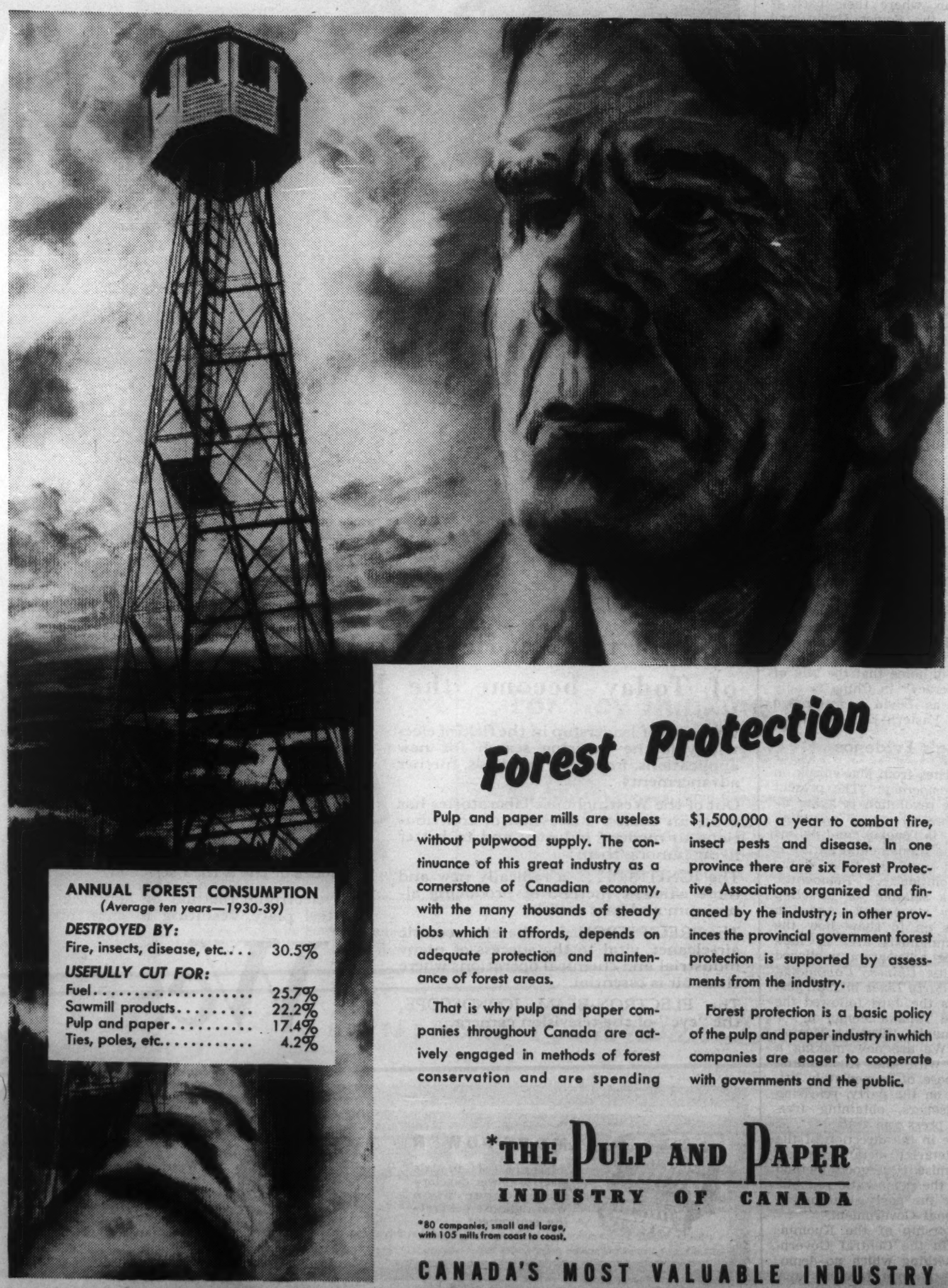
She can never have been beautiful, even in the full flush of youth, but she had wit and courage and especially the great gift of being intensely alive, alive to people, alive to events, alive to everything. There is nothing else so fascinating, and she retained it almost to the very end of her long life. She was 81.

Need For Highway Board

One of the long-standing complaints of road-users in this country, especially the motorists, is that they are much too heavily taxed, and that the money is not used for the purpose for which it should be used, the upkeep and improvement of the highway system. Raiding the Road Fund has become so much a habit with governments that it is now accepted as ordinary routine—even by the poor devils who have to make the contributions.

Every now and then protests and suggestions are made by the official motoring organizations. The latest appeal takes the form of a joint report urging the formation of a Board of Highway Commissioners, on the model of the B.B.C. or the Electricity Board, an independent body with executive and financial power under the authority of Parliament. It would be its business to take charge of the highways of the country, and develop them scientifically as part of a national system, and not piecemeal as at present.

It is the right idea, of course, but I don't feel that it stands much chance of being acted upon—not if it means taking over the Road Fund, as it naturally would. All governments are in need of money, and a Socialist government is sure to be more in need than most, with all those plans for establishing Utopia in England's green and pleasant land. Utopias are always expensive.



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That is why pulp and paper companies throughout Canada are actively engaged in methods of forest conservation and are spending $1,500,000 a year to combat fire, insect pests and disease. In one province there are six Forest Protective Associations organized and financed by the industry; in other provinces the provincial government forest protection is supported by assessments from the industry.

Forest protection is a basic policy of the pulp and paper industry in which companies are eager to cooperate with governments and the public.

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Man Who First Gas-Lit London A "Madman"

By JAMES CLARKSON

At the beginning of the 19th century a German who wanted to use gas for lighting London's streets was considered crazy but eventually a few people became interested and Pall Mall was lighted to the amazement and terror of the majority of the population.

Even Queen Victoria was so frightened of gas that Windsor Castle was not lighted with it until some years after gas-lighting became general.

LIGHTING London has never been an easy matter. Its tortuous streets and queer alleys are not conducive to simple illumination.

The worst difficulty was the introduction of gas, for there was much public opposition. It was regarded as a hare-brained scheme.

Gas-lighting eventually came about through a German named Winser, or Winsor, who issued pamphlets on gas and asked to be given an opportunity to install it. At first, he was regarded as a crank.

Sir Walter Scott wrote to a friend in Scotland: "There is a madman proposing to light London with—what do you think?—why, with smoke!"

Sir Humphrey Davy, scientifically minded as he was, remarked: "It would be just as easy to bring down a bit of the moon to light London as to succeed in doing so with gas."

At length a few speculators became interested in Winser's idea. The result was the lighting of Pall Mall on January 28, 1807. It was the first street of any city to be illuminated with gas.

When Londoners saw the effect they were both amazed and awe-struck. Thousands of people stood at each end of the thoroughfare, lacking the courage to enter it because of the explosive reputation of the gas.

Fantastic stories had been circulated as to its destructive powers. One was to the effect that the pipes became hot and might be expected to explode at any moment.

Afraid Pipes Were Hot

Many years after gas had become a commonplace illumination in London, people would gingerly touch the pipes carrying the gas to see if they were hot. On its introduction into houses, residents would stand as far as possible away from the jets when they lighted them.

There was a dearth of lamp-lighters, for few had the courage to carry on with the new method of lighting.

The Hon. Amelia Murray, in her "Recollections," relates how Winser gave lectures about gas in Pall Mall, after making his first public experiments at the Lyceum in the Strand, in 1803. On the King's birthday, in 1807, he illuminated with gas the walls of Carlton Palace Gardens.

She proceeds: "My eldest brother and my uncle were so convinced of the importance of the discovery, that they exerted themselves to get a Bill through Parliament which gave permission for an experiment to be made; and my uncle established the first gasworks.

"Like all pioneers in great works, he was ruined, and his country place, Farnborough Hill, came under the hammer. Since then the old house has been taken down, and a modern mansion has been built. . . .

"It is a curious circumstance that the new house is lit throughout by gas made upon the spot. The great chemists and philosophers may be mistaken."

Discussing the new lighting, Macaulay wrote: "Those who now see the capital all the year round, from dusk to dawn, blazing with a splendor beside which the illuminations for La Hogue and Blenheim would have looked pale, may perhaps smile to think of Heming's lanterns which glimmered feebly before one house in ten during a small part of one night in three."

Edward Heming was a man who, in the reign of Charles II., obtained letters patent conveying to him for a term of years the exclusive right of lighting up London. His scheme was to place a light before every tenth door on moonless nights from Michaelmas Day to Lady Day, and from six to midnight.

There was prejudice even in Heming's day, and his scheme was furiously attacked before permission was eventually given to him to proceed.

The general lighting of London with gas began on Christmas Day 1814. But it was years after that before Queen Victoria could overcome her fear of it and allow Windsor Castle to be lighted with gas.

The idea of using carburetted hydrogen for lighting first occurred to William Murdoch, of Ayrshire, Scotland. He made his first experiments in the mines of Cornwall, where he held an important position.

In 1798 he became an employee of Watt and Boulton, the steam engine pioneers, of Birmingham. There he continued his experiments and succeeded in lighting up the firm's buildings with gas for the celebration of the peace of Amiens. He also fitted up the works of Phillips and Lee at Manchester with gas lighting in 1805. It was here that gas was found to be an economical form of illumination.

In 1810, before a gas company had been formed, the shop of Ackermann, in the Strand, London, was regularly lighted with gas. That year a company was formed. The shareholders were generally regarded as idiots, but they soon began to receive dividends. Their gas was used in lighting Westminster Bridge in 1812.

Railway Carriages

One of the interesting problems in connection with gas-lighting was the illumination of railway carriages. The gas was carried in long rubber bags, within wooden boxes, arranged on the tops of the carriages and extending from one end to the other.

A writer, describing the opening of the Metropolitan Railway, records: "These gas bags are weighted on the top, and as the weights descend an indicator at the side of each box points either to E or F to show how near the india rubber reservoirs are to being empty or full.

"The jets in the carriages are supplied by means of a gaspipe in communication with the bags on the roofs, and extending from the backs of the vehicles themselves, while along the lower part of each portion of the train runs the 'main', as it were, by which the bags are replenished from the gasometers established at the other end of the line.

"The gas-holders are kept charged with supplies from the neighboring gasworks. The light thus afforded to the passengers is so bright as to remove utterly all sense of travelling underground."

And so the universal use of gas started from these small beginnings.

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SERVING THE UNITED NATIONS WITH WAR ALCOHOL

Poland Slowly Finding Way On New Road

By RAYMOND ARTHUR DAVIES

What is Polish policy towards the Germans? What about relations with France? When will the elections be held?

In an interview with Mr. Davies Prime Minister Osobka-Morawski gives the official answer to these and other questions.

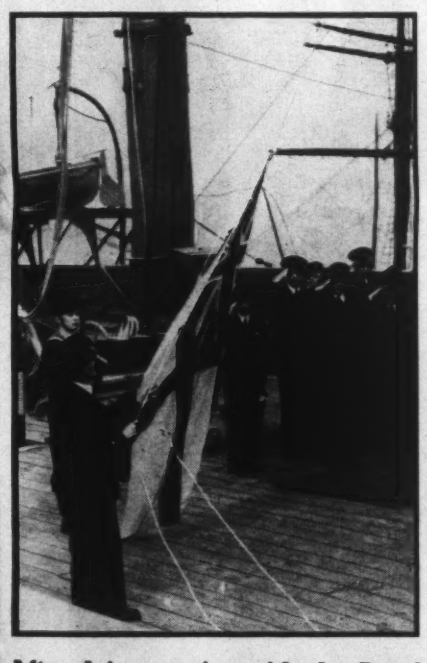
This is the second in a short series of articles by Mr. Davies written from Poland.

Warsaw.

A HIGH spot of my present trip to Poland was a meeting with Polish Premier Edward Boleslaw Osobka Morawski. The Polish Prime Minister is a young man, only thirty-six years of age. He was born on October 5th, 1909, in Blizyn in the Kielce Palatinate, to a family of locksmiths. His childhood was difficult and the young Edward was forced to seek work at an early age. His first job was in the Skarzysko-Kamienna ammunition works. His surroundings and the influence of his father led him to socialist thought and he became a member of the Polish Socialist Party when not yet of age. In time he was enabled to leave his job in the shop and was appointed assistant first to the communal secretary of Blizyn and then of Konskie.

In 1934 his active political life began. He was appointed instructor in cultural work of the Wielun cooperative. Later he became an organizer of the Workers University and of trade unions. He was active in the youth movement. But his passionate desire for a new Poland soon called him to the attention of the pre-war government which succeeded in stopping his activities.

He was forced to go to Warsaw where he registered at the People's University studying law and economics, but working at the same time as a cooperative instructor, a bookkeeper, administrator of the Warsaw Cooperative Housing Settlement, director of the Restaurant Cooperative. He was elected district secretary of the Polish Socialist Party in one of the more militant Warsaw areas. Later, while still continuing cooperative work, he engaged in journalism.



After doing service with the Royal Navy under the White Ensign for 4 years, H.M.S. Worcester returned to her berth in the Thames to resume her work as training ship for Naval Officer Cadets. Her crew salute the White Ensign for the last time.

Socialist Leader

In September 1939 he took an active part in the defense of Warsaw. During the occupation he was active in conspiratorial work and upon the flight of many old line leaders of the Polish Socialist party to the United Kingdom, he became leader of the Polish Socialist Workers Party as whose representative he was appointed to the National People's Council, of which he was elected vice-chairman. For a time he edited the illegal *Robotnik*, organ of the Socialist Workers Party. In March 1944 he led the Polish delegation to Moscow to contact Polish underground forces with the Red Army. On January, 1945 he was elected Prime Minister of the Polish Provisional Government and now holds the same post in the Government of National Unity.

Before the present interview I had met Osobka-Morawski at press conferences at the Polish Embassy in Moscow and at Lublin in Poland. With each meeting the Premier left a deeper impression. He grows on one. His kindly, patient attitude, his willingness to listen to all questions, and to answer all questions, his lack of pretension, his reluctance to leave questions unanswered, his ready wit —all these mark him as a coming statesman of no mean ability. Poland needs such men. He makes an excellent team with his vice-Prime Minister Wladislaw Gomolka, leader of the Polish Workers Party into which all the members of the former Communist Party entered on a latter's dissolution.

The Prime Minister met a barrage of questions from the correspondents present at the interview. What is the Central Policy towards the Germans? Will a Franco-Polish alliance be concluded? Will the Red Army be withdrawn from Poland? Are the Home Army formations surrendering? How are they treated? What is the church situation? Does Poland want loans? What about the food problem? Is there enough labor? What about the elections? U.N.R.R.A. aid? Agriculture? There was scarcely a field of Polish endeavor not covered by one or more queries.

Religion

The question of religion was answered by Justice Minister Swietkowski who is also in charge of religious matters.

"According to the constitution of March, 1921," he told us, "Poland should enjoy the freedom of conscience and belief. Before the war the Sanacja-Fascist Government did not observe the constitution especially in respect to the Methodist, Baptist and Anglican churches. Before the war we did not have full freedom of conscience nor religious equality, despite the fact that they were written into the constitution.

"The present Polish democratic government is trying to eliminate all the past errors and make amends for damages and harm done to the smaller religious denominations and guarantee full freedom of conscience

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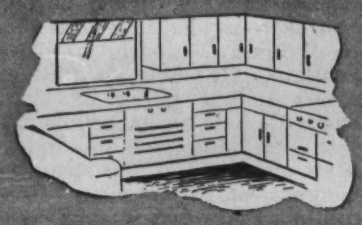

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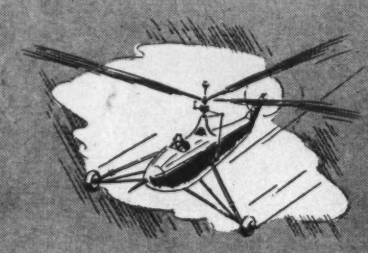

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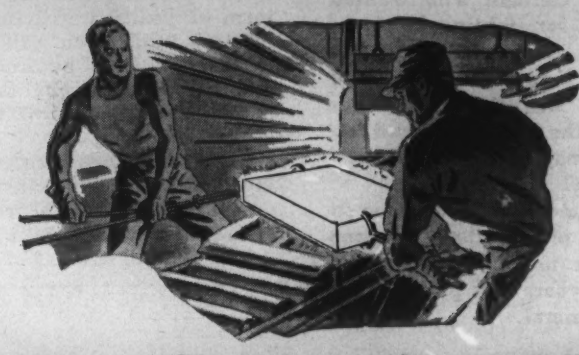

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WHAT ELSE CAN I DO? THE FARM WON'T RUN ITSELF
WELL, IF YOU CAN'T GET HELP, WE'D BETTER SELL
NO, WE CAN'T DO THAT, MARTHA
WHY NOT? LOOKS LIKE WE HAVE NO CHOICE!
YOU CAN'T DO EVERYTHING ALONE
I'M HANGING ON TO THE FARM..
IT'S ONE OF THE THINGS HARRY'S BEEN FIGHTING FOR ...AND IT'S GOING TO BE HERE FOR HIM TO COME HOME TO!

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It's been a long, tough struggle for many of us, to keep things going here at home. But what of the men returning from overseas? Theirs was a far stiffer fight and we cannot but recognize our obligation to them. They offered their lives for our future and theirs. It's up to us to guard it, against their return.

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Quite a critic is seven-year-old Charles Douglas Home, son of Lady Margaret Douglas Home, supervisor of publications for the National Gallery in London. He, like many others viewing the paintings now returned from their wartime hide-out, sought out his favorite picture.

and belief. A whole series of new laws is now being prepared for this purpose.

"The relations between the church and the state can now be considered favorable. Poland, as you know, is essentially Catholic and the government is of the opinion that first of all, and not to the damage of other denominations, full rights and liberties under the law must be extended to the Catholic church. In a situation where our state is in a position of full international equality I believe we can expect full support from the church to the great task of national reconstruction."

At this point the Prime Minister took over.

In respect to the Germans he said: "We want no Germans on our land. We want to eliminate, however, all hatred from this expulsion. This hatred is foreign to us and not calculated to help solve our postwar problems. The Volksdeutsche are traitors to the nation and we aim to punish them in accord with the gravity of their crime."

In respect to France he informed us that Poland "wants an alliance with France as quickly as possible, not only because of the traditions of the past, but because Poland and France have a common enemy in Germany. We wish to ensure ourselves both in the east and in the west."

Will the Red Army leave Poland? "The withdrawal of the Red Army is already going on by rail and highway. However because of the huge numbers of men and quantities of *materiel* involved it will take some time."

In this connection the Prime Minister informed us that the Polish Army is employing a considerable number of Red Army specialists to train its cadres. This is all the more necessary because of the great losses in officers suffered by the Polish Army. As soon as the Polish Army has built up its own leading forces Russian specialists will be released.

The Prime Minister revealed that for some time now there have been no outbreaks by the Polish Home Army members or groups. Owing to the ideological changes taking place among the former opponents of the Warsaw regime, and especially owing to recognition extended by the great powers, the Home Army disintegrated. Some joined the *Woisko Polske,* others stopped political activities. Very few continue hostile activities and these, the Prime Minister stressed, will be treated as criminals.

To Expand Trade

He elaborated upon economic changes in Poland in the postwar period. "We must foresee," he said, "a change in our economic policy in line with the change in our foreign policy. Before the war our commercial relations with our neighbors were small. We hope to expand them. Our ports will play a great role in trade. We wish to increase our imports and exports. The general tendency will be to use our ports and railways to develop our external commerce. We should like capital goods from abroad, and investments in our industries. But we shall not disregard the possibility of loans if we can get them at reasonable terms. We shall not be interested in loans which place too heavy a burden upon our people."

Patiently Osobka-Morawski kept at the questions the number of which was growing. He told us that Poland was already producing oil in her eastern regions and building synthetic oil works (one plant alone will give 1,200,000 tons of oil a year). He said the food situation except for fats was improving. He revealed that no shortage of labor was anticipated, especially because of the return of millions from abroad and the release of the so-called "useless" hands from the villages for the cities. "We want the return of all Poles from abroad," he said, "We wish to repatriate the Poles both as soldiers and as citizens of our nation. Most of our men abroad were not professional soldiers and will return to civilian occupation. There will remain, of course, a few fascist elements abroad whom we do not want back. But this will not be a problem. Sosnkowski and others like him do not wish to come back. They have already bought estates in England and plan to stay. We shall examine the lists of people coming back but a democratic Poland can permit herself the luxury of having a certain number of even hostile elements return. We can take care of them."

Of great interest was information about the next steps in agriculture. The Government is beginning a campaign among peasants to exchange land so as to have large plots and contiguous property, to intensify crops, introduce crop rotation, drainage, irrigation.

I asked whether charges that the Red Army was devastating Polish industry had any basis in fact. "This propaganda," the Prime Minister replied "is not true. What machines were taken by the Soviet Union were taken from areas of German industry. The Red Army in no way threatens our industry. In fact what we have, what we shall have remaining on our land will be enough for us and more than we had in 1939, and possibly even more than we can operate immediately. Despite destruction, thanks to the Red Army, our industrial capacity now is higher than it was in 1939. It naturally requires repair and improvement, however. This is our immediate task."

Election Soon

What about the elections? "These will be carried out soon," the Prime Minister informed us, "but we wish," he said, "that all Poles who are abroad should take part. Before elections too, we wish to cope with our key problems: harvest, repatriation, expulsion of Germans, settlement. It would not be correct to deviate our energy to electoral struggle at this moment. There is no difference among representatives of the various parties in the Government on this question."

The interview was coming to the end. The Prime Minister, a smile of satisfaction lighting up his face, told us of the recognition of the Polish Government by the great powers and by other countries. He cited especially the letter of the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. William Lyon Mackenzie King, to the Polish Government in which recognition was extended in the friendliest terms.

On this we parted.

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Outlook Toward Mental Illness Is Harmful

By C. P. THOMAS

The common attitude towards mental hospitals and their patients is hopelessly mistaken and out-of-date. Mental hospitals are not prisons; they closely resemble other places of healing. Such abuses as do exist are mainly the result of a lack of popular interest and understanding.

Most mental illnesses are curable. The sufferer, under treatment or after being discharged as cured, requires the same treatment from family, friends and business associates as if he had fallen victim of some physical ailment.

MOST people, even in this enlightened age, are inclined to look on mental hospitals as places of shame or undefinable horror. Patients in such institutions are all too often objects of half-contemptuous pity during their period of treatment, of distrust and suspicion after their discharge.

Of course, this attitude is understandable. Even so recently as a generation ago, such institutions sometimes resembled the infamous "Bedlam"; they were properly called "mad - houses", "insane asylums". And tradition dies hard: witness the scandalous state of affairs in a New Brunswick hospital, lately made known to the nations through the pages of the daily press.

But such conditions today are truly exceptional. Modern psychiatry has radically altered the treatment and environment of the mentally ill; except for a minimum of necessary restraint and supervision the typical mental hospital of 1945 can hardly be distinguished from any other place of healing. Moreover, because of the great strides made in this field of medicine during the last thirty or forty years, an astonishingly large number of patients are nowadays discharged as completely cured.

As the best possible evidence for this broad statement, the writer can offer his own experience as a patient in a more-or-less typical institution. On the advice of his psychiatrist, but entirely of his own free will, he recently entered such a hospital. His complaint was a recurrent amnesia, which played havoc with his social and professional life. After eight weeks of treatment, he was discharged as completely cured.

What was the treatment? It began with three days of complete rest, under constant observation by nurses, attendants and members of the medical staff. (Incidentally, this constant observation continued during the entire course of treatment, and was at times undeniably irksome.)

Next came a series of physical tests, intended to detect any organic cause for the illness in question. These included cranial X-rays, taking of an electro-encephalogram (which measures brain impulses and discovers any disrhythm in these), retinal examination, blood tests and so on.

All these were negative: in the case of an epileptic, a hydrocephalous patient (sufferer from 'water on the brain') or a paretic, they would have given positive results and indicated a method of treatment. The effects of epilepsy can be modified or completely banished by the use of dilanthin sodium, a lately discovered drug; hydrocephaly is usually operable; paresis, the tertiary stage of syphilis, is curable if detected in a sufficiently early stage.

Next came psychotherapeutic treatment. This consisted in the main of long talks with the staff psychiatrist assigned to the case, assisted by questioning under drug and ordinary hypnosis, which breaks down the barriers erected by the subconscious in its own defence.

After seven or eight of these talks, the root cause of the disorder became clear to both patient and psychiatrist. It had its origin in a childhood conflict concerning a domestic situation, forced back by convention and training to the subconscious level, only to manifest itself more than twenty years later in the form described.

All That Was Needed

Once the conflict has been recognized at the conscious level, no further treatment—except for a short period of adjustment—was necessary, and the writer was soon discharged as completely cured. Unfortunately, his troubles were not over—but of that, more later.

The next question: what were the other patients like?

They came from every class and condition of society: there were a high-school principal and a streetcar motorman among them, a prominent religious leader, two newspapermen, a shoe clerk, a lawyer, a farmer, two construction laborers, three radio technicians, two schoolboys (both adolescents), a locomotive engineer; over a period of, say, one year, patients of every possible occupation and background might be admitted.

Their illnesses offered an equal variety of strange symptoms. Some were schizophrenics, sufferers from "split personalities" or "divided minds", usually the result of some tremendous emotional shock, whose effects could be counteracted by physical shock of an almost equally violent nature, brought about by large dosages of insulin or high-voltage electricity. Some suffered from delusions of persecution. (One man, a university graduate, believed that the Prime Minister of the Province, whom he had never met and who had probably never heard of him) was "out to get him"; he looked on the staff as jailers, and pictured himself as a modern Man in the Iron Mask. Another, a former ship's purser with practically no formal education, had a wider range of persecutors, including his wife, his business acquaintances, his former employers, and even one or two of the other patients.) This type of illness, known as paranoia, is much less readily curable, because less is known about its actual cause.

Most however, were psychoneurotics, a type of illness which is brought on by an emotional conflict, recent or long buried, similar to that already described. To put the case rather generally, a man (or, of course, a woman) has a mild neurosis—say a feeling of inferiority or inadequacy, which does not normally affect everyday life in any marked manner. A situation of extreme strain develops, and the mind, refusing to face reality, takes refuge in an advanced neurosis which has socially objectionable symptoms. For example, one man had long held a high position, social and professional, in his home town: he was generally admired and greatly respected. Continuing in the same sort of work, he came to the big city, and found himself surrounded by his equals and superiors in both fields, a comparative nonentity. The strain on his ego was too great; he became a chronic worrier; nothing was wrong with him, but everything—absolutely— everything—was wrong with his surroundings. In short, he developed a psychoneurosis: he was by no means insane, but he was certainly mentally ill.

Responds Readily

Psychoneuroses of this sort, by far the most common type of mental illness (especially among soldiers returned from the front for "battle fatigue") respond fairly readily to treatment; once a cure has been effected, there is little likelihood of any relapse. This important fact must soon become more generally recognized if many of Canada's homecoming veterans are to be given a decent and fair chance at rehabilitation.

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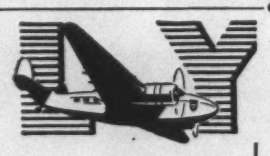

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were treated at this particular hospital: sufferers from the various manias (homicidal, suicidal, and so on, in which it is extremely difficult to help the patient because the psychiatrist cannot establish any effective contact with the sick mind) must obviously be segregated, for their own protection as well as that of others. But such cases are comparatively rare.

What was the hospital itself like?

This particular institution was a pleasantly-situated brick building, which might equally well be taken for a large residence or a private school. Unlike some of those erected in the old, bad days, and which should be replaced as soon as public funds for the purpose are available, it had no forbidding stone walls around it, no barred windows gazing blankly down on the passer-by. On the contrary, it was surrounded by a pleasant little park, with tennis courts and recreation grounds for the patients.

Inside, the atmosphere of restraint was much more marked. Everything seemed to be locked up; to enter or leave a ward it was necessary to seek a nurse's or doctor's permission and pass double-locked doors; no patient was permitted to go anywhere, even indoors, or do anything without supervision by one of the staff. As already mentioned, this constant supervision, which extended even to socially unmentionable activities, was at times extremely annoying, especially to patients only mildly ill or well on the road to recovery. In at least one case, it seemed definitely to retard the patient's progress. However, it was inescapable; right up to the day of discharge, one knew that one's every action, almost one's every word, was sure to be recorded somewhere on a chart.

Staff Shortages Serious

Provision for "disturbed" (and, to others, disturbing) patients was hopelessly insufficient, mainly because of staff shortage. Such patients could not be left unattended; consequently, they had to be kept in or near the main wards, where a nurse or orderly was constantly on hand, but where, especially at night, they were also likely to make everyone else's life miserable. Manics and hypomanics (those in an exaggerated state of elation) were a special nuisance; they all seemed to suffer from a dread determination to talk and yell, for the whole twenty-four hours—not only all day but all night. Because of one's own nervous state, such annoyances became at times almost insupportable.

The food was good, as hospital meals go. When outdoor recreation —escorted walks, tennis, other games —was impossible, "occupational therapy" provided a welcome relief from monotony. This term apparently included almost anything constructive a patient liked to do: typing, painting, playing the piano, weaving, and a host of other activities. OT, as it was called, served a most useful purpose: it kept the hands busy, and the mind occupied with something outside itself.

Now, as to the staff.

Everyone—doctors, nurses, attendants—had one characteristic in common: they were all overworked. Because doctors were handling too many patients at once, they could not give each the amount (and sometimes the quality) of attention required. Because nurses were always rushed, they sometimes had to postpone treatment of urgent cases. Because too few attendants were available, abuses inevitably crept in, as in the use of Continuous Water Baths (a rather drastic method of quieting disturbed patients) as a disciplinary rather than a curative method. The presence of disturbed patients in the wards, already mentioned, was another result of this staff shortage. A third result was that the same form of constraint and supervision had to be accorded to every patient, regardless of his comparative need of such treatment.

The shortage of doctors and nurses was a direct consequence of wartime conditions; the shortage of attendants was (and is) mainly caused by the absurdly low wages offered for this highly skilled work. The attendant was poorly paid; he was also badly treated. In the hospital described, among the Conscientious Objectors detailed to this work by the Alternative Service Administration were a business executive, a schoolmaster with an Oxford degree, and a lawyer; at least two of these had become so interested in the work that they would gladly have continued in it—if they could be assured of decent wages and some opportunity of advancement. Neither was possible, so both intended to leave as soon as permitted to do so.

From reliable reports, the writer learned that similar conditions existed throughout the Dominion; if anything, they were worse in private hospitals than in public. Such conditions were no doubt responsible in the main for the New Brunswick scandal, and for others which have not reached the public press.

Finally, what about post-discharge treatment?

No Pity Needed

Here again the writer's own experience is offered as evidence. His family and friends are reasonably well-educated and intelligent people, but their reaction was much like that described in the opening paragraph. "Of course, we haven't told anybody where you've been—just said you'd gone away for a rest." Then a period of almost unbearable, because too obvious, tolerance—"Don't mind what he says (or does). After all (whisper) you know he's been ill!"

As for returning to employment—as soon as the long absence from work was truthfully explained, a glacial silence. "Sorry, nothing just now—perhaps later." Once, unavoidably overheard: "He's the chap who was in the nut-house, isn't he?"

These experiences are by no means unusual. And, if anything can be calculated to cause the recently-discharged patient's relapse into mental illness, this treatment is certainly it!

To sum up:

Mental hospitals are no different from any other places of healing, except that a greater degree of restraint is exercised upon the patient. They do not in any way resemble prisons or reformatories.

Mental illness is no more the sufferer's fault than is, say, contraction of influenza, diphtheria, heart trouble, or any physical illness. The cure of many types of mental illness is effective and certain.

Mental hospitals are, throughout Canada, under-staffed, under-equipped, and short of space. Only aroused and enlightened public interest can combat these evils and correct them.

Mental patients who have been discharged as cured should be treated exactly like their fellows who have recovered from physical illness. They neither need nor desire any special pity or sympathy; they certainly do not deserve any suspicion or contempt.

Mental illness is no respecter of persons: it attacks all professions and trades, all classes and intellectual levels. No one—not even the present reader—can claim immunity. Let all remember this, and govern their attitude towards hospitals and patients by this sober truth.

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Church Union Is Nearer But It's Not Time Yet

By A. C. FORREST

When looked at in a practical light union between all Protestant denominations seems inevitable. The war has made this more evident than ever, and steps towards the union are being renewed.

Still, in the opinion of the writer, a union now would be premature.

Mr. Forrest is a Chaplain in the R.C.A.F. This is the first of two articles in which he discusses church union.

IN discussing and considering the shape of things to come in post-war Canada, one of the old subjects now being revived is the possibility of a new union of our Protestant Churches.

The ancient weaknesses of divided Protestantism are obvious enough. Some of them have become even more apparent because of a wartime shortage of ministers and workers, a problem which has been aggravated by the migration of thousands of Church members from farm and village to large industrial centres.

But during the war we have seen untold possibilities of cooperation between denominations. And the waste and weaknesses of division has been so glaringly exposed that many are convinced that changes must come.

In the armed services Chaplains have found their young veterans impatient with the differences of doctrine and tradition about which they are largely ignorant, and to which most of them are indifferent. Very few of them care, for example, to what denomination their Padre belongs as long as he conforms to their standards. And their standards although naturally tipped a little by youthful enthusiasm, are sound.

In the practical approach of the armed services, the overlapping, competition and narrowness of denominationalism would never be tolerated. Just imagine a naval ship, an army regiment or an R.C.A.F. school having Chaplains representing Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Church of England, Baptist and Lutheran denominations, each advertising in Routine Orders and asking the Commanding officer for special consideration for his group to worship separately each Sunday. Yet how many thousands of tiny Communities throughout Canada still seem normal with four or five different sects and denominations, each ministering more or less inefficiently to people who unite in their social, business and recreational life, but must continue to separate on the road to worship every Sunday morning.

The new Canada and the new order cannot be planned by excluding this problem. The great growth of the Community Church movement throughout the United States cannot be ignored if we are to plan efficiently a society where the basic units are the family in the community. The remarkable growth and vitality of the United Church of Canada formed by a union of Methodist, Presbyterian, Congregational and several other groups just twenty years ago has proven that union here can be a success, even though it has had its weaknesses and local failures.

Cooperation Successful

In various wartime projects the major denominations have found it expedient and practical to unite in a great deal of their work. In everything from community religious surveys, religious education in our schools, combined services of prayer, preaching missions, to entertaining service personnel, such cooperation has been successful.

Right at this time in the armed services, in our theological colleges, in veterans' organizations and Chaplains' Conferences, and in the high courts of the Churches there is talk of a new union. What might be its dangers? What form could it take? Is it practical? Is it possible?

In a statement recently published by a Conference of R.C.A.F. Chaplains representing the five major denominations of Canada, the following was emphasized:

"We feel we can render an understanding and enthusiastic service to the cause of Inter-Church Cooperation. During these years we have worked in the closest intimacy with men of all denominations. We have learned to appreciate the spiritual life and point of view of our brethren of other Communions . . . The time is obviously ripe for a new spirit of cooperation among the Protestant denominations."

It is significant that during the war years too, it has been the large State Churches which have best stood the test.

But does this mean that a re-union of Protestant Churches in Canada is really desirable? Certainly there are some good arguments for continuing as we are. But in addition to those reasons just given there are other important arguments for a Church union.

Most important of all perhaps is that the Christian ideal found in Christ's prayer *Ut omnes unum sint* be realized. Most sincere Christians have been grieved by an experience of being separated from a friend in the most realistic of all worship services, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Common sense and the desire for human fellowship cry out for a more visible union.

Then there are the very practical reasons. In the United Church and the Church of England we find two-thirds of Canadian Protestants.

But as recently as the last census it was revealed that in Canada there are one and a half million people who claim membership or adherence in these two denominations who have been lost from any actual connection. Yet while frontier churches, schools, hospitals, and mission boats are still in dire need of workers and funds these two Churches waste their resources in competition in urban centres and throughout the older sections of rural Canada. Of course they know it, and are sincerely trying to do something about it. And they realize that such inefficiency is a constant source of irritation to many good Christians who are more concerned about the growth of the Church of Christ than the continuance of traditions which seem to have little value for Canada, or the Canadian Church.

This is one of the reasons that these two great Churches are at this very time engaged in conversations, which they hope at least will lead to cooperation in frontier work, and a united effort in those various endeavors which the denominations undertake together.

Another reason for considering a union is the very obvious fact that our differences in doctrine and theology are not nearly as important as those things upon which we are united.

Over a year ago Rev. Dr. John Mutch of Melrose Church, Hamilton, Ontario, published a small booklet which has been used extensively by Church membership classes and men in the armed services. Entitled "The Living Way," the booklet dealt simply with the great fundamentals of the Christian way to God and salvation. The most interesting part of the venture was that Dr. Mutch had help from leaders of the Baptist, Anglican, Presbyterian and United Churches, and it was acceptable to all.

United on Fundamentals

Any Churchman can vouch for the fact that there are differences in interpretation and doctrine between two members of one denomination just as marked as between clergymen of different sects. Few of these things need be insurmountable. But in the little things we are still far apart; and being uneducated in Church history we see minor differences in worship and tradition as matters of major importance.

Is such union now possible? Indications are that an organic union is quite impossible yet, and any attempt at such a union would be premature.

The Union of 1925 saw its continuing Presbyterian Church, and its continuing Methodist Church in many of the little Gospel halls about the corner to-day. A union in 1945 would most definitely see a continuing Church of England, another continuing Presbyterian Church, a continuing Baptist Church, and perhaps even some sort of a split-off from the United Church would come if that Church sought to enter into union with the other major denominations.

The startling growth of evangelical informal Gospel Churches especially on the western frontiers and in industrial cities such as Hamilton and Toronto, is indicative. The individualism which has often been the strength of Protestantism frequently results in extremes which would make

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ADV. BY J. W. AYER

truly united Church almost impossible.

A perusal of our Saturday editions how that Protestantism in Canada s still dividing. There is practically o evidence that any of these new ects and Churches would be willing o enter into any new union. And here is a great deal of evidence that many in the larger denominations would be so dissatisfied with a large nited Church that they would turn o new and independent churches. Such dividing is more suggestive of cultural lag than a divisive theology.

We must respect the deep sincerity, he great faith, and fine devotion of many who worship in the Gospel alls and store-front sects. But heir growth indicates a need on the part of many for an escape into an other-worldly religion.

Many of their members are those who were caught up and broken in depression. Others, often with a rural background and a fine Church tradition came to the cities where they were lost in the impersonal relations of shop and factory. They needed friends, some personal recognition, and a simple fellowship. Unable to cope with their new problems and living in insecurity and fear, they found peace in a God who would work miracles for them, and in a Church where their contribution would be acceptable and important.

The large Churches of our historic denominations, with educated clergy, dignified services and restrained congregations often failed these people. Perhaps a new union of these denominations would continue to fail.

It is recognized that we have different capacities for religion and different tastes and interests in forms of worship. The very nature of the Protestant Church forbids the use of too much authority in these things. To some a ritualistic form hallowed by ancient usage is necessary for true worship. Another, a lover of the simple and spontaneous is prevented by the same form which to him seems cold and austere.

Canada has so many traditions, and her people have so many racial and religious backgrounds, that it will be impractical for a time yet to impose any large Protestant Church upon them. It would seem that if not impossible, at least a reunion would be premature.

But those who hope and pray for such a union need not be too discouraged. Many things can be done, and many things are being done. And in working and studying together the foundations of sympathy and understanding may be laid for a future Church of Canada.

• •

First Lord Keeps Joke Index

By CHARLES CECIL

Mr. A. V. Alexander, whose favorite post has so far been that of First Lord of the Admiralty, and who is now occupying it again in Britain's new Labor Government, will be able to contribute the experience gained in his many years in politics, from the first short MacDonald government to the late coalition.

Besides his executive talents, he likes making speeches and has a wide repertoire of jokes.

MR. A. V. ALEXANDER is perhaps the most versatile of all the Socialist leaders, but like most good all-rounders, enjoys the game too much to concentrate on the captaincy.

He is plump and pink, and when on the platform addressing his constituents looks like a successful business man.

Had he chosen to apply his talents to business, Mr. Alexander would certainly have made more than he earns as secretary of the Parliamentary Committee of the Co-operative Congress. The Co-ops, being collectivist, are not too keen on individual talent; they make it a general rule never to pay anyone more than £1000 a year.

These key-posts represent, of course, glittering prizes to the mediocre, who amply fill them, and account perhaps for the general air of smugness and staleness that pervades this idealistic movement.

However, in Mr. Alexander, to whom they pay a four-figure salary, they certainly get value for money, in addition to a certain liveliness.

He is now 60 years of age, and except for a four-year interlude, has represented the Hillsborough Division of Sheffield since 1922, a record of which he is proud. He is prouder still of his Government record.

In the first brief MacDonald Administration he was Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade; but it was not until the second term of office from 1929-31 that he found his true vocation in government as Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty, which is not surprising as he is a son of the sea or, at least, was born at Weston-super-Mare.

Like quite a few of the Socialist Party leaders it was in fairly humble circumstances. His father was an artisan; but as with most successful men it is to his mother's influence that he attributes his rise in life.

"My mother always saw to it that we were well clothed and that I had a clean collar."

As a matter of fact it is impossible to imagine him otherwise than well-clothed and in a clean collar: sartorially he is streets ahead of either Mr. Bevin or Mr. Morrison, although he has not quite the same dress-sense as Mr. Attlee, who was a bit of a dandy in his younger days.

In the Admiralty, whither he was called again on the formation of the late Coalition, he affected double-breasted blue serge and the plump businessman became the bluff sea-dog. In this he was helped by his very real histrionic abilities.

On the platform he is no orator; but a brilliant elocutionist. He has a pleasing light baritone and can "vocalize," as the actors say when they throw the voice about, with almost professional skill.

He has, moreover, a range of gesture that makes Mr. Bevin's palm-and-fist thumping or Mr. Morrison's chin-scratching seem more than limited. His matter, too, is more varied: it is said that, like Mr. Bob Hope, he keeps a card index of jokes, so classified as to pass muster at a public meeting or raise the after-dinner chuckle.

There is no doubt that he holds the war-time record for public speeches.

• •

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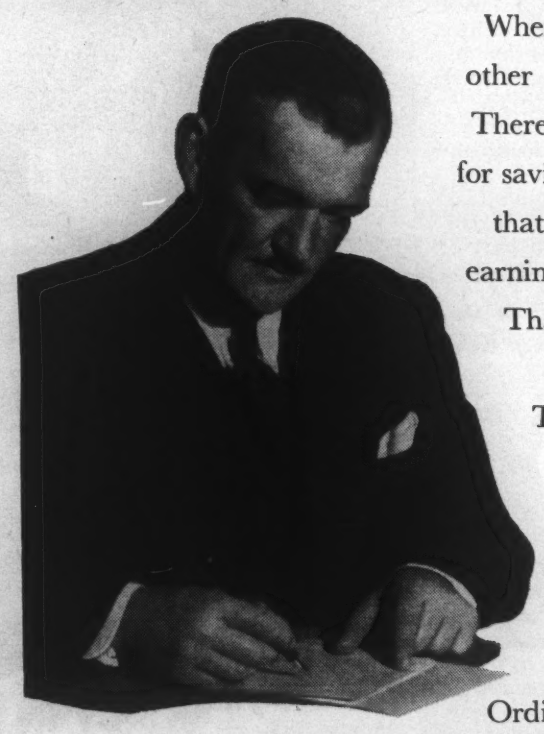

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Church Union Is Nearer But It's Not Time Yet

By A. C. FORREST

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Over a year ago Rev. Dr. John Mutch of Melrose Church, Hamilton, Ontario, published a small booklet which has been used extensively by Church membership classes and men in the armed services. Entitled "The Living Way," the booklet dealt simply with the great fundamentals of the Christian way to God and salvation. The most interesting part of the venture was that Dr. Mutch had help from leaders of the Baptist, Anglican, Presbyterian and United Churches, and it was acceptable to all.

United on Fundamentals

Any Churchman can vouch for the fact that there are differences in interpretation and doctrine between two members of one denomination just as marked as between clergymen of different sects. Few of these things need be insurmountable. But in the little things we are still far apart; and being uneducated in Church history we see minor differences in worship and tradition as matters of major importance.

Is such union now possible? Indications are that an organic union is quite impossible yet, and any attempt at such a union would be premature.

The Union of 1925 saw its continuing Presbyterian Church, and its continuing Methodist Church in many of the little Gospel halls about the corner to-day. A union in 1945 would most definitely see a continuing Church of England, another continuing Presbyterian Church, a continuing Baptist Church, and perhaps even some sort of a split-off from the United Church would come if that Church sought to enter into union with the other major denominations.

The startling growth of evangelical informal Gospel Churches especially on the western frontiers and in industrial cities such as Hamilton and Toronto, is indicative. The individualism which has often been the strength of Protestantism frequently results in extremes which would make

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ADV. BY J. W. AYER

a truly united Church almost impossible.

A perusal of our Saturday editions show that Protestantism in Canada is still dividing. There is practically no evidence that any of these new sects and Churches would be willing to enter into any new union. And there is a great deal of evidence that many in the larger denominations would be so dissatisfied with a large united Church that they would turn to new and independent churches. Such dividing is more suggestive of a cultural lag than a divisive theology.

We must respect the deep sincerity, the great faith, and fine devotion of many who worship in the Gospel halls and store-front sects. But their growth indicates a need on the part of many for an escape into an other-worldly religion.

Many of their members are those who were caught up and broken in depression. Others, often with a rural background and a fine Church tradition came to the cities where they were lost in the impersonal relations of shop and factory. They needed friends, some personal recognition, and a simple fellowship. Unable to cope with their new problems and living in insecurity and fear, they found peace in a God who would work miracles for them, and in a Church where their contribution would be acceptable and important.

The large Churches of our historic denominations, with educated clergy, dignified services and restrained congregations often failed these people. Perhaps a new union of these denominations would continue to fail.

It is recognized that we have different capacities for religion and different tastes and interests in forms of worship. The very nature of the Protestant Church forbids the use of too much authority in these things. To some a ritualistic form hallowed by ancient usage is necessary for true worship. Another, a lover of the simple and spontaneous is prevented by the same form which to him seems cold and austere.

Canada has so many traditions, and her people have so many racial and religious backgrounds, that it will be impractical for a time yet to impose any large Protestant Church upon them. It would seem that if not impossible, at least a reunion would be premature.

But those who hope and pray for such a union need not be too discouraged. Many things can be done, and many things are being done. And in working and studying together the foundations of sympathy and understanding may be laid for a future Church of Canada.

• •

First Lord Keeps Joke Index

By CHARLES CECIL

Mr. A. V. Alexander, whose favorite post has so far been that of First Lord of the Admiralty, and who is now occupying it again in Britain's new Labor Government, will be able to contribute the experience gained in his many years in politics, from the first short MacDonald government to the late coalition.

Besides his executive talents, he likes making speeches and has a wide repertoire of jokes.

MR. A. V. ALEXANDER is perhaps the most versatile of all the Socialist leaders, but like most good all-rounders, enjoys the game too much to concentrate on the captaincy.

He is plump and pink, and when on the platform addressing his constituents looks like a successful business man.

Had he chosen to apply his talents to business, Mr. Alexander would certainly have made more than he earns as secretary of the Parliamentary Committee of the Co-operative Congress. The Co-ops, being collectivist, are not too keen on individual talent; they make it a general rule never to pay anyone more than £1000 a year.

These key-posts represent, of course, glittering prizes to the mediocre, who amply fill them, and account perhaps for the general air of smugness and staleness that pervades this idealistic movement.

However, in Mr. Alexander, to whom they pay a four-figure salary, they certainly get value for money, in addition to a certain liveliness.

He is now 60 years of age, and except for a four-year interlude, has represented the Hillsborough Division of Sheffield since 1922, a record of which he is proud. He is prouder still of his Government record.

In the first brief MacDonald Administration he was Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade; but it was not until the second term of office from 1929-31 that he found his true vocation in government as Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty, which is not surprising as he is a son of the sea or, at least, was born at Weston-super-Mare.

Like quite a few of the Socialist Party leaders it was in fairly humble circumstances. His father was an artisan; but as with most successful men it is to his mother's influence that he attributes his rise in life.

"My mother always saw to it that we were well clothed and that I had a clean collar."

As a matter of fact it is impossible to imagine him otherwise than well-clothed and in a clean collar: sartorially he is streets ahead of either Mr. Bevin or Mr. Morrison, although he has not quite the same dress-sense as Mr. Attlee, who was a bit of a dandy in his younger days.

In the Admiralty, whither he was called again on the formation of the late Coalition, he affected double-breasted blue serge and the plump businessman became the bluff sea-dog. In this he was helped by his very real histrionic abilities.

On the platform he is no orator; but a brilliant elocutionist. He has a pleasing light baritone and can "vocalize," as the actors say when they throw the voice about, with almost professional skill.

He has, moreover, a range of gesture that makes Mr. Bevin's palm-and-fist thumping or Mr. Morrison's chin-scratching seem more than limited. His matter, too, is more varied: it is said that, like Mr. Bob Hope, he keeps a card index of jokes, so classified as to pass muster at a public meeting or raise the after-dinner chuckle.

There is no doubt that he holds the war-time record for public speeches.

• •

WHEN A WIFE MAY GO OUT

"BUT there are foure reasons why the woman is to goe abroad. First, to come to holy meetings according to the dutie of godlinesse. The second, to visit such as stand in neede, as the dutie of love and charitie doth require. The third, for employment and provision in household affaires committed to her charge. And lastly, with her husband, when hee shall require her."—Robert Cleaver (A.D. 1600.)

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My Toro's safe . . . what's there to fear?
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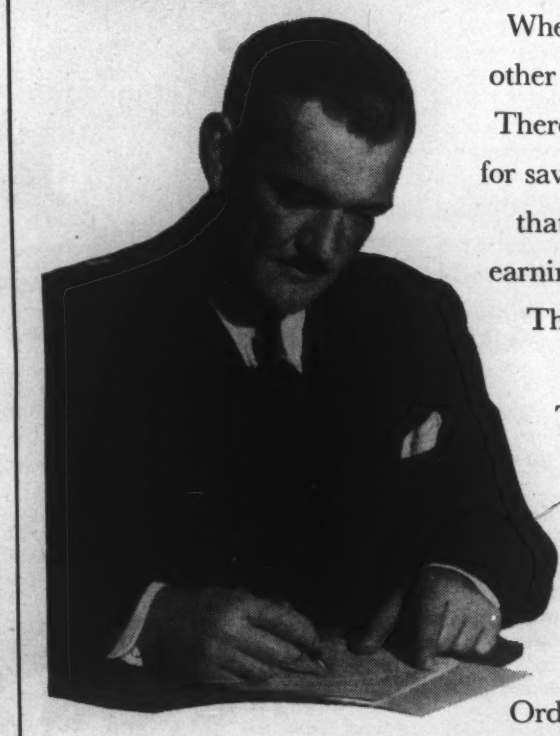

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THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

Alexander Woollcott, His Life, Triumphs and Bad Manners

A. WOOLLCOTT, His Life and His World, by Samuel Hopkins Adams. (McClelland & Stewart, $3.75.)

NOT only Goldsmith "wrote like an angel and talked like poor Poll." Alexander Woollcott was of that category. His prose flowed gently, with ripples of humor, or tumbled into little cataracts of satire. He was a sentimentalist of enormous enthusiasms. He did good by stealth, but he did not blush to find it fame. Rather, he "got mad" and trounced the discoverer with whips of vituperation. Blushing was not in his repertoire at any time or in any place, for he was an exhibitionist by taste and by constant practice. He would walk down Fifth Avenue in wildly exotic costume. He studied-up insults to pass out to his friends. Socially he was outrageous and offensively dominant. Like Pharoah, in the words of the Prophet, he was merely "a noise."

But the hidden side of him was so alluring that his friends stayed loyal, no matter what he did or said. As a subject for biography he was ideal, for he was at once famous and notorious, in each instance with good reason.

Mr. Adams has taken the full measure of the man and has written of his progress with sympathy and humor and abundant literary grace. He suppresses little or nothing. He writes with balanced judgment and the completed portrait does him proud.

And still he can understand (and quote) the judgment of one of Woollcott's intimates, "I want no part of him; living or dead." An interesting book.

•

Minus, Plus, Plus-Plus

By W. S. MILNE

CLAIRE, by Erin Sampson. (Musson, $3.00)

WESTWARD THE RIVER, by Dale Van Every. (Allen, $3.00)

PUT OFF THY SHOES, by E. L. Voynich. (Macmillan, $3.00)

THE publishers of "Claire" advertise it as the portrait of a charming woman. The reader then must expect the emphasis to be on character rather than plot or setting. In other words, if its author has succeeded in making you like Claire, you will enjoy the book. I found it dull. It is a picture of a middle-class French family in the first quarter of this century. Its heroine, still in her teens, decides to become a dancer. She becomes, in two or three years, a famous one, marries an invalid husband and retires from the stage. As wife and mother, she is still charming, and charmingly directs her children when they begin to have romances of their own.

"Westward the River" is a vigorous semi-historical novel of life on and about an Ohio flat-boat in 1794. Its heroine, an American girl of British sympathies, has returned to Philadelphia from England to recover property lost in the revolution. She is persuaded to act as secret agent carrying the financial sinews of war to George Rogers Clark, in order that he may seize New Orleans for the French, and so gain control of the Mississippi valley. She journeys down the Ohio with Noah, a deerskin-clad young backwoodsman, who is transporting a load of livestock from the East. There are river pirates, secret agents, U. S. officers, hostile Indians and miscellaneous backwoods characters to enliven the proceedings. It has action, humor and romance, and should make a capital movie. It is also well written.

E. L. Voynich is an old lady of 81, who nearly fifty years ago published "The Gadfly," a great success in its day. She wrote three other novels in fairly rapid succession, then devoted the next quarter-century to musical composition, with some translating from Russian and French. Now she gives us "Put Off Thy Shoes," a rich and powerful novel of eighteenth-century England. Her heroine will rank as one of the most satisfying feminine portraits in modern fiction. The vigor and insight shown throughout are amazing. This is by no means another costume romance. It is a story about real men and women, as little cluttered by historical stage-properties as is possible in a story that is always consistently in period. Still less is it the sentimentally sweet effusion of a dear old lady. At 81, Mrs. Voynich can give the younger generations of novelists pointers in the handling of adult themes honestly and with good taste. This novel towers above most recent fiction. I sincerely hope that its author may be spared to give us many more books of the quality of "Put Off Thy Shoes."

•

Assessing Canada

CANADA, NEW WORLD POWER, by Louisa W. Peat. (McLeod, $3.50.)

A BOOK on Canada, seeking, in 300 pages, to explain this country and its people to the United States, is bound to be varied, and perhaps tumultuous, for there is so much of a number of things to be written about. Among these things one may cite military achievement, political disputation, economic advancement, agriculture, women's interests, new Canadians and so on. When the writer is thrilled by everything she sees and a bit breathless in setting it down, the result either from a factual or a literary viewpoint is not impressive.

A few bulls have wandered into this corral, as when we are told that the Gentlemen of St. Sulpice of Montreal "are seven years in training for the Jesuit priesthood," or when we learn that the Royal York Hotel in Toronto is owned by the Canadian National Railways. Also the spelling of "Abitibi' is tortured "more than somewhat."

The Arts of War

BATTLES—HOW THEY ARE WON, by Mary Elting and Robert Weaver. Pictures by Jeanne Bendick. (Doubleday, Doran, $2.50.)

A PICTURE-BOOK of military science and art, showing what generals must know and practise if they are to win, and illustrating by diagram what went on at Stalingrad, North Africa, and on the seas. A book for boys, and one that even adults will understand and appreciate.

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service," 75 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1.

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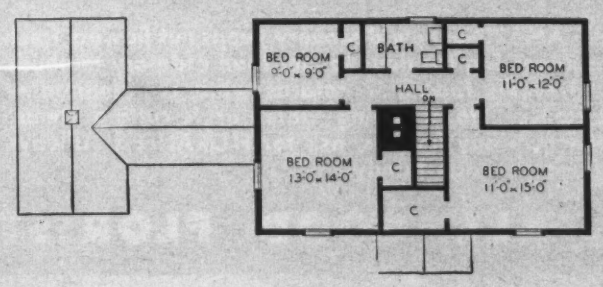
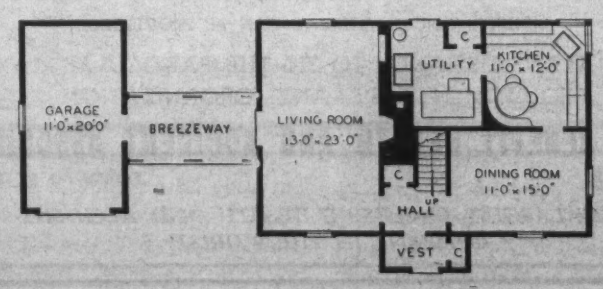
It is designed for a young couple with several children who want to live in the suburbs. Note that it has no basement, which saves construction costs. Utility room on main floor houses oil furnace, domestic hot water tank, laundry tubs, and storage cupboard. One of the four bed rooms could be used as a den or study. Style combines contemporary architectural flavour with traditional Ontario Colonial.

* Do not write for plans of this house. Consult your local builder. He can estimate the cost of construction in your neighbourhood.



Second Floor plan



Main Floor plan

BLUE TOP

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THE BOOKSHELF

The Urbane Molnar Tries a Tale of Dull Age and Fiery Youth

AN HUNGARIAN journalist of 52, distinguished for nothing in particular, even in the "arty" cafes of Budapest; shy, non-political, Jewish and cursed by fear of imminent war has a visa for America. He is to sail on the *Rex* from Genoa. On an Italian train moving down from Switzerland a young Hungarian girl is a fellow-passenger in his compartment.

For no apparent reason the girl is violently attracted to him and he to her. The incompatibility is obvious. She is a dancer bound for Hollywood, with neither the brains nor the beauty for a big career. But she is electrically feminine and offers herself to the man without reserve. He is intelligent enough to know that his feelings are playing him false, that the whole business is foolish, even to madness, but his resolution is too weak to brush her off, although he plays Joseph to her importunities.

Even her nursing of him through a bout of influenza does not solve the problem. He sends her away, knowing that he will call her back in spite of his clear knowledge that he is a fool. Then long continued anxiety brings on a heart attack and he dies, weakly protesting "Why should she do this to me? Why choose me as a victim to be slowly murdered?"

All the skill of this accomplished writer, all the satire of a complete sophisticate, all the graces of understanding which light subordinate scenes and stage-settings are wasted on a story that stays incredible from beginning to end. Whatever may have happened in real life when crabbed age and youth yearn to live together; despite Caesar and Cleopatra and other bedazzled couples, the theme is too abnormal for fiction. We could believe "Liliom" but as for this we don't believe a word of it and are not to be bamboozled by the author's cleverness.

•

Soldier Psychology

MEN UNDER STRESS by Lt.-Col. Roy R. Grinker, M.C., and Major John P. Spiegel, M.C. of the United States Army Air Force. (Blakiston, $6.00.)

NERVE strain in flying men is always present, if only because the activity is recognized by all as extra-hazardous. Mostly it is compensated for by a variety of factors; rest, good food, close friendships and by corps morale. But after a long succession of combat missions the strain begins to tell, perhaps in irritability, insomnia, bad dreams, "jitters" and bodily ills.

The authors of this book are Army surgeons, specialists in psychiatry, whose daily work was the observation, treatment and (perhaps) cure of men whose efficiency had failed. They sought to expose hidden anxieties, subconscious complexes—some carried-over from childhood and adolescence—which were causing the normal defence-mechanisms to fail.

Here they have assembled case-histories, all remarkable, have outlined their treatment sometimes by normal questioning, sometimes by inducing a dream-state by sodium pentothal injection, and have advanced some theories based upon them.

Naturally it is a book for the medical profession, and especially for neurologists. But it has a social impact as well. Men who for years have been directed in all their doing and thinking, even as children are, may be confused in re-entering civilian life with no one to lean upon. For this reason veterans' organizations are imperative and the ordinary civilian public should avoid "the twin evils of oversolicitousness and indifference." The authors give warning that the nation or the community "should have a comprehensive plan for ambulatory medical and psychiatric care, for hospitalization, for job analysis and placement and for social aid of all types, including family counselling."

•

The Grim Reality

ISLAND 49, by Merle Miller. (Oxford, $2.50.)

HERE is a war book that stresses not troops, but men, and the effect upon them of the mental and physical suffering that war brings. It is the story of the invasion of one of the many small islands held and fortified by the Japanese until they were all dead; a battle that in the official records is a triviality. But the ghastliness and horror are not trivial.

The writing is clean, reticent and amazingly objective. The exploration of the minds of a dozen main characters under stress is remarkable for its convincing quality. It is not a pretty book, but it is clever in a high degree.

•

Straining Your Believer

GREEN HAZARD, by Manning Coles. (Musson, $2.50.)

A PRETENDED chemist with a pretended new explosive awakens the interest of Tommy Hambleton, British spy extraordinary. A big bang follows and it is assumed that Tommy is dead until he turns up in Berlin wearing the chemist's name. In an unearthly stupidity the Nazis help him along to their own undoing. You don't need to believe the story in order to enjoy the suave and cheerful manner of the narrator.

•

Boys' And Girls' Book

By MARY DALE MUIR

MAGICAL MELONS, by Carol Ryrie Brink, (Macmillans, $2.25).

THOSE who have read others of the Caddie Woodlawn adventures will find in this latest collection of stories about her the same delightful childlike element of surprise. The "I spy" story of the unearthing of the magical melons will be gobbled up by 8- to 12-year-olds with the same gusto as Caddie and the other children gobbled the melons. How Caddie was shamed out of her joy in viewing the baldness of Cousin Lucy's head and Tom was cured of swaggering out in his father's silk hat are tales whose appeal lies deeper even than their humor. Their naturalness and reality pronounce them actual doings of real children.

There are six active children in the Woodlawn family—each one an individual. The fourteen stories of their doings that make up Magical Melons flow naturally from the irresponsibility and adventurous curiosity of their age.

•

Late Spring

SPRING IS HERE, by Lois Lenski. (Oxford, 75c.)

TWO-year-olds will consider this blithe little book with gravity and complete appreciation, for the text is infrequent and the pictures as cheerful as they are stark and elemental.

For the Youngest

JERRY, THE GIRAFFE, by Virginia Packard. (Oxford, 90c.)

A BOOK of eighteen pictures, beginning with the outlines of Jerry's neck and continuing until he is fully drawn, brown spots and all. The solemnity of the very young will be dinted by this happy book.

•

The Paragon

FRANKLIN, The Life of an Optimist by André Marois. (Oxford, $3.00.)

AN ADMIRABLE record of the celebrated printer, scientist and man of wisdom who gave Philadelphia occasion for continuing pride. It is a boy's book of only 80 pages lightened by many illustrations mostly in color, by Howard Simon.

•

Fantastic

THE TALKING SKYSCRAPER, by Slater Brown; illustrated by Oscar Fabrès. (Collins, $2.50.)

A FANCIFUL tale of a building of such bad manners that it wanted to be celebrated. When both the clouds or the ships at sea remained studiously contemptuous of the skyscraper's claim to be the tallest thing in the world trouble ensued. Children, with their literalist minds, will be too unbelieving even to accept the moral, but older folk will chuckle, especially over the rich humor of the colored illustrations.

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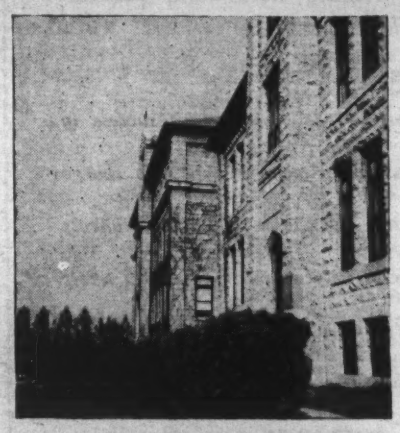
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Some of the "ills that flesh is heir to"

Insurance Companies strive constantly to eliminate the causes of fires and accidents of all kinds. Through this work they not only serve the insured but also help to keep intact the business establishments, the homes and the very individuals who make up our country's assets and who are so vital to our war effort.

In spite of all precautions, however, fires and accidents inevitably occur and it is then the value of insurance manifests itself in the most practical way to those who have been foresighted enough to "invest" in its protection.

Be sure you are fully protected. Discuss your insurance requirements with your agent or broker and get his view.

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BRANCH OFFICES IN TORONTO, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER

• Summer "dog days" make your feet perspire excessively. And as they steam in hot, damp socks the skin is irritated—especially between the toes. Often it cracks wide open, exposing raw tissue to an attack of that painful skin disease called Athlete's Foot!

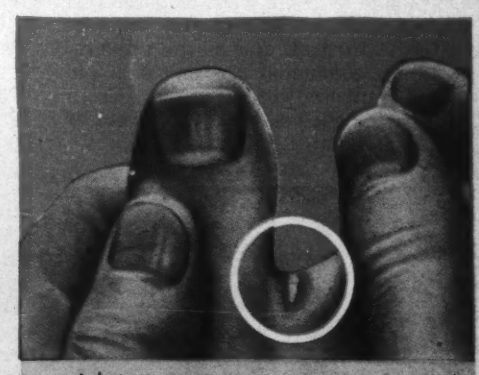
Cracks between your toes warn of danger

Athlete's Foot micro-organisms grow faster when they feed on extra perspiration and dead skin. When the skin between your toes cracks open they get under the skin and spread beneath the tissues. Your toes redden and itch. Skin flakes off in dull white patches. You know Athlete's Foot has taken hold!

Drench those open cracks at once

Don't take chances. At the first sign of a crack between the toes, drench the entire foot with Absorbine Jr. full strength, night and morning.

$1.25 a bottle at all druggists.



Absorbine Jr. kills Athlete's Foot micro-organisms on contact!

Photomicrograph of Athlete's Foot microorganisms. This parasitic plant life burrows under the tissues, attacks delicate nerve endings.

Photomicrograph showing that Absorbine Jr. kills Athlete's Foot micro-organisms on contact—they can't grow and cause you pain.

1. Absorbine Jr. kills the Athlete's Foot micro-organisms on contact.
2. It dissolves the perspiration products on which Athlete's Foot micro-organisms thrive.
3. It dries the skin between the toes.
4. Cleanses and helps heal broken tissues.
5. Relieves itching, pain of Athlete's Foot.

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MUSIC AND THEATRE

English-Born Conductor at Proms: A Brilliant Two-Piano Team

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THIS summer the Promenade Symphony concerts at Varsity Arena have been notable in the long list of guest conductors of many nationalities and outstanding ability. Last week, by way of variation, a musician of English birth held the podium in the person of Guy Fraser Harrison of Rochester. Strangely enough Mr. Harrison, though personally well known to many Canadian musicians, has not previously appeared here professionally. His ability to electrify listeners is such, that future appearances are a relative certainty. For 25 years he has been associated with the Eastman School of Music, an institution so generously endowed that it has been able to bring to Rochester (temporarily at least) many musicians of renown, including even the dean of living composers, Jan Sibelius.

In Rochester Mr. Harrison is a very active figure; conductor of the Civic Orchestra, associate conductor of the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra, heard here under Sir Thomas Beecham last winter; and musical director of the Civic Music Association's grand opera productions. England boasts three famous Harrisons; Beatrice the 'cellist, May the violinist, and Julius the conductor. Whether or not Guy Fraser Harrison is related to them I cannot say. He is a tall, slender man with an engaging countenance who does not look his 51 years. His musical life began at the age of eight, as a chorister in Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford. He was grappling with harmony and counterpoint at an age when most boys are tussling with the multiplication table and at the age of 16 won an organ scholarship at the Royal College of Music, where he was trained in conducting by Sir Walford Davies. At the age of 19 he went to Manila as secretary to the Bishop and organist of the Cathedral, and at the university there conducted an orchestra entirely composed of Filipinos. From there after six years he was brought to the Eastman School.

Margaret Daum, lyric soprano known favorably in radio, will be guest artist at the Prom Concert in Varsity Arena, August 30; the guest conductor to be Ignace Strasfogel.

PROM CONCERT

Varsity Arena — Thurs., Aug. 30
8.50 p.m.

Toronto Philharmonic Orchestra

IGNACE STRASFOGEL
GUEST CONDUCTOR

MARGARET DAUM
LYRIC SOPRANO

Tickets: Res. $1.00, 60c; general admission 40c. Prom Box Office at Heintzman's daily (10 a.m.-4.30; Sat. 10-12.30; phone Ad. 6269); also Moodey's; Arena box office Thursdays only.

Ernest Johnson, Manager

Mr. Harrison as a conductor unites high personal deportment of a typically English order, with intense personal emotion. It would be difficult to imagine a musical personality more vibrant when he stands before an orchestra.

Associated with him in the most memorable number of the evening,—Mozart's Concerto in E flat for two pianos—and orchestra was a two-piano team of very high quality, Dougherty and Ruzicka. These artists were making their first appearance in Toronto, but for a season or two have been rousing enthusiasm in U.S. cities. The forbears of Celius Dougherty were obviously exiles from Erin, and he bears a marked resemblance to the eminent actor Walter Hampden, whose surname is also Dougherty, but so far as he knows is not related to the actor. Mr. Ruzicka, as his name indicates, is of Hungarian descent. Diverse as are their origins, it would be impossible to imagine more perfect unity of tone and expression than they achieve.

Mozart Double Concerto

Co-operation between pianists and conductor was so perfect that I was under the impression that they must have worked together in the past; but learned that this was not the case. Anyway it was as captivating an example of ensemble playing as one could desire. The Mozart work is one of the earliest double-concertos ever written. Mozart was not only a pioneer in exploiting the pianoforte, in his day a new invention, but also in two-piano composition. It is a characteristic work, with the irresistible flow of fresh and entrancing melodic devices in which he still remains supreme; and the addition of two pianos to the score gives it enthralling fulness and richness. For the work Dohnanyi, in youth a superb pianist himself, composed cadenzas of ecstatic brilliance, which Dougherty and Ruzicka played supremely well. Taken as a whole this number was the most exciting experience I have had at the Proms this summer.

With the same perfection in ensemble, pianists and orchestra played three modern works. The first was "The Ox on the Road" by the vivid Frenchman, Darious Milhaud, whose "Brazilera" is now universally popular in the two-piano medium. "The Ox on the Road" was originally composed for the theatre, but I cannot think that the rapid characteristic idioms were intended to typify beasts of burden. If so, Milhaud's oxen hop it with astonishing liveliness. The "Ritual Fire Dance" from Manuel de Falla's "El Amor Brujo" is widely known as a recital-intoxicant; and it was interesting to discover that the whole work is not equally frantic. An excerpt, entitled "Pantomime", exquisitely poetic and descriptive, was played with entrancing elegance. It was interesting to find that the modern Italian composer Vittorio Rieti, a pupil of Respighi, had entered the field of the late George Gershwin with "Second Avenue Waltzes". Rieti was brought into the field of ballet by the late Serge Diaghileff, and composed "Barabau," "Le Bal" and "Noah's Ark," the latter said to be his most original. "Second Avenue Waltzes" has genuine New York flavor and quaintness, with a fine rhythmical urge.

The purely orchestral items of Mr. Harrison's program were lively and stimulating, and gained an additional edge from the fervor and abandon of his style. As an Englishman it was evident that he was putting patriotic emotion into the rendering of the first number, the fourth of Elgar's six "Pomp and Circumstance" Marches. The first with its main air "Land of Hope and Glory" so seized popular attention that many were until lately unaware that there were five others. The fourth has however been winning favor because its chief melody, truly British in quality, is even more martial. The rousing rendering was a vital expression of the emotions of the week of final victory.

Hector Berlioz had reason for despair when his opera "Benvenuto Cellini" proved a fiasco, but it won the admiration of Paganini in a degree highly profitable to the composer, and one section of the opera, the overture "Carnival Romain" was destined to win more appreciation a century later than in the year of its birth. The wealth of its orchestral coloring was something modern music lovers know how to appreciate, especially the haunting solo for English horn, so finely played by Mr. Hutcheon. Only a conductor with temperament can play it adequately and Mr. Harrison has plenty of that.

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Death-Bed Change Of a Plain Farce

By LUCY VAN GOGH

WHEN a theatre audience is presented with a performance which, starting out as complete and unmitigated farce with bachelor apartment, doors, ladies, suspicious husbands, etc., turns out by a surprise ending to be intended really for a serious sentimental comedy, there ought in the opinion of this veteran theatre-goer to be something, just a little something, right from the beginning, that would help that audience to suspect that all is not as it seems. And in the current "Little Miss Bluebeard," last of the summer shows at the Royal Alex., there isn't a thing. The piece looks like a farce until ten minutes before the final curtain, when the plot is explained and it suddenly goes mushy.

The fault is not Miss Lillian Harvey's. This admirable and accomplished English actress, who does not look nearly old enough to have been a star performer in the great film of "Congress Dances", makes of the leading feminine role, a flimsy enough bit in itself, one of the most delicate and butterfly-like bits of character we have had all season. That indeed is one of the troubles; she does not seem to belong in the thick farcical atmosphere of the rest of the cast. But this does not suffice to awaken our suspicions, because she is a French governess anyhow, and a French governess in farce can be and do anything.

No, I fear the trouble is largely with Mr. Arthur Maxwell. He is admirable in the Don Juan manner of the farcical part, and dashes in and out of the doors and answers the telephone calls with the utmost aplomb; but as a serious lover he is just not serious, and the more sentimental he became the more farcical he seemed. I have to admit that Avery Hopwood, the dramatist, did not give him much to work upon, beyond a chance to do some nice piano and song work in his capacity as a musical composer.

Mr. Michael Ames did a good bit of broad farce in the "howling swell" part and the pace generally is smooth and rapid.

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TURN BACK ONE PAGE

By error the leading article on page 25 appears without the title of the book under review. It is "Farewell, My Heart," a novel, by Ferenc Molnar. (Musson, $3.00.)

THE FILM PARADE

The Screen Is Still a Very Long Way from the New Atomic Age

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

COMING back to the city after a month deep in the country was like entering unprepared into the Atomic Age. In the country where everything still retained its air of timeless security one could turn the radio off, use the prophetic editorials to light the fire, and forget for the moment that indulgent Nature had finally handed man his ultimate toy. ("He's much too young for it and he's sure to blow himself or the neighbor's children to pieces but I hated to refuse him when he wanted it so badly.")

In the city however there was no escape. There was the city itself, hot and swarming and hugely vulnerable. There were the people on the streets, whose faces looked preoccupied and fateful, like the faces of extras on the screen just before the dam breaks or the earthquake opens under their feet. Indoors, there was dust on the table and a smell of hot bearings from the refrigerator, and the paper fell open of itself at Miss Dorothy Thompson's first fearful peep into the hell's cauldron of the future. One went about the routine of settling down for the fall, of telephoning the milkman and the laundry, the furnace-man and the service and repair department with a sense of pre-atomic-age unreality. Would the laundry be returned before the atomic lightning chain blew up the planet and scattered it into star-dust, as prophesied by George Bernard Shaw in his letter to the *Times*? Was it worth while having the refrigerator repaired when at any moment Science and exasperated Nature might combine to give us the final bomb's rush into oblivion?

Settling Down

In the movies at any rate it was possible to settle down into that changeless world where the good are always succored and the bad, unless they change their ways, get killed off like flies. The awful mutterings of the future dropped away and one could sink into one of the deep trances in which nothing, including the fates of the characters on the screen, seemed to matter any longer. "The Valley of Decision" is an outstanding example of the hypnotic, or atomic-age-defying film. It simply goes on and on, moving from one stately family crisis to the next as though there were still all the time in the world. As one impasse rises and is gently and illogically dissolved, another rises to take its place. Watching it is as soothing as riding through an unexciting countryside in a good car that is certain to make all the grades.

"The Valley of Decision" is about a rich mill-owning family whose oldest son (Gregory Peck) falls in love with the family's Irish servant (Greer Garson.) For both their sakes the family tenderly but firmly sends Mary off to a job in England. Then they change their minds and invite her back to marry Paul. Mary promptly comes back but before they can be married trouble sets in at the steel mill and she changes her mind and abandons Paul. Paul is inconsolable, but after a year or two changes his mind and marries his childhood sweetheart. The marriage turns out badly, Mary comes back, this time as a voting shareholder in the steel-mills, there is more family trouble, and Paul finally decides to send his wife abroad and go after Mary. The picture fades out at this point, possibly because the screen writers got tired of inventing obstacles to love. Actually it could have gone on indefinitely. It was hard to understand why such a study in the family vacillations should have been called "The Valley of Decision" but I suppose the title like most of the elements in the picture was selected on the ground that a sort of authoritative pointlessness is often an end in itself.

"It's been a long time," Miss Garson says at one point. "Two years," Gregory Peck says sadly, "and all of it wasted."

The picture itself runs two hours and I can't honestly say that all of it was wasted. It is pleasantly presented, Greer Garson is frequently charming in her Peg-of-my-Heart role, and the whole entertainment makes not the slightest tax on the imagination, which, Heaven knows, has been wildly overworked in the past week or two.

Cluttered-up Play

In spite of Bette Davis's tense and driving performance in the schoolteacher role made famous by Ethel Barrymore, "The Corn is Green" seemed a rather longish picture. Pedagogy is a difficult subject to present dramatically and in this case the producers have cluttered their theme with too many class-room recitations, grammar exercises and blackboard demonstrations. The picture, like the play, was conceived as a study in the deep urgency of the human spirit towards the light. While there are moments when it succeeds in its intention there are many long stretches in which it has the nagging quality of homework.

• •

ART AND ARTISTS

Painters Not Famed For Their Painting

By ROY McWILLIAM

MR. Winston Churchill on his brief holidays finds relaxation in painting. Few would suggest that the pictures he produces to give himself pleasure will become immortal, but they reach a high standard and there is no doubt that a Churchill "one man exhibition" would attract great crowds in almost any city. Last year a single canvas of a Riviera landscape at an exhibition in Paris which included paintings by Picasso, Gauguin, Cezanne, Renoir and other French masters won the highest praise from the critics. The canvas was signed "Winston Churchill", but in the past many canvasses painted by this famous man have been signed by the pseudonym "Charles Maurin" for Winston Churchill, the painter, found there were disadvantages in being world-famous as Winston Churchill, the statesman, and he was not anxious to excite mere curiosity.

How good are Mr. Churchill's pictures? Good enough to fetch $120 a piece from purchasers who presumably did not know the real identity of Charles Maurin. This was before 1914 and Mr. Churchill has certainly improved since then. Of the landscape exhibited in Paris recently Picasso said, "If Mr. Churchill were not a Prime Minister, he might easily gain a living as an artist" and one of the leading French papers commented "This is a first-rate work of art of which no professional painter would be ashamed."

Mr. Churchill is only one of many famous men and women who have found relaxation in painting and attained a considerable skill which, if the necessity had arisen, would perhaps have enabled them to become famous as painters in their own right. An artist of today famous the world over—but not as an artist—is Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands. The Queen has taken back to Holland a number of landscapes of the country round Maidenhead where she stayed during the occupation of her country. These, no doubt, will find a place on the palace walls and prove a more vivid reminder of the country where she was in exile than any photographs.

Queen Victoria was probably the most prolific artist who has occupied the throne of England although not the best. She had expert instruction from leading artists of the day, including Winterhalter, but she was handicapped by the rather dreary artistic conventions of her day and her own very conventional outlook. Her pictures are interesting for their origin rather than for their content. This was shown a few months ago when a water color sketch of a scene near Balmoral made in 1875 and signed in full was knocked down for only $12 at Sotheby's. The fact that it is the picture and not the signature that interests buyers was shown by $15,000 being paid at the same sale for 14 watercolor drawings by Birket Foster.

The fourth daughter of Queen Victoria had very much more talent than her mother. Princess Louise could have won fame as an artist quite apart from her name. She specialized in sculpture and any visitor to London has the opportunity of seeing the quality of her work in the well-known statue of Queen Victoria outside Kensington Palace and the not so well known memorial in St. Paul's Cathedral to Dominion soldiers who fell in the South African war.

Princess Louise was also a talented portrait painter and a number of her pictures are in the Tate. Even when she had passed the age of ninety, she continued painting Scottish landscapes, making sketches and notes during the summer and completing the work in her studio during the winter.

Princess Louise showed talent early and was encouraged by her mother. But when the Princess expressed her intention of going to a school of art so that she should master her craft and not be a mere dilettante, Queen Victoria demurred. They reached a compromise by building a studio at Buckingham Palace where Sir John Millais came to instruct in drawing and Sir Edgar Boehm in sculpture.

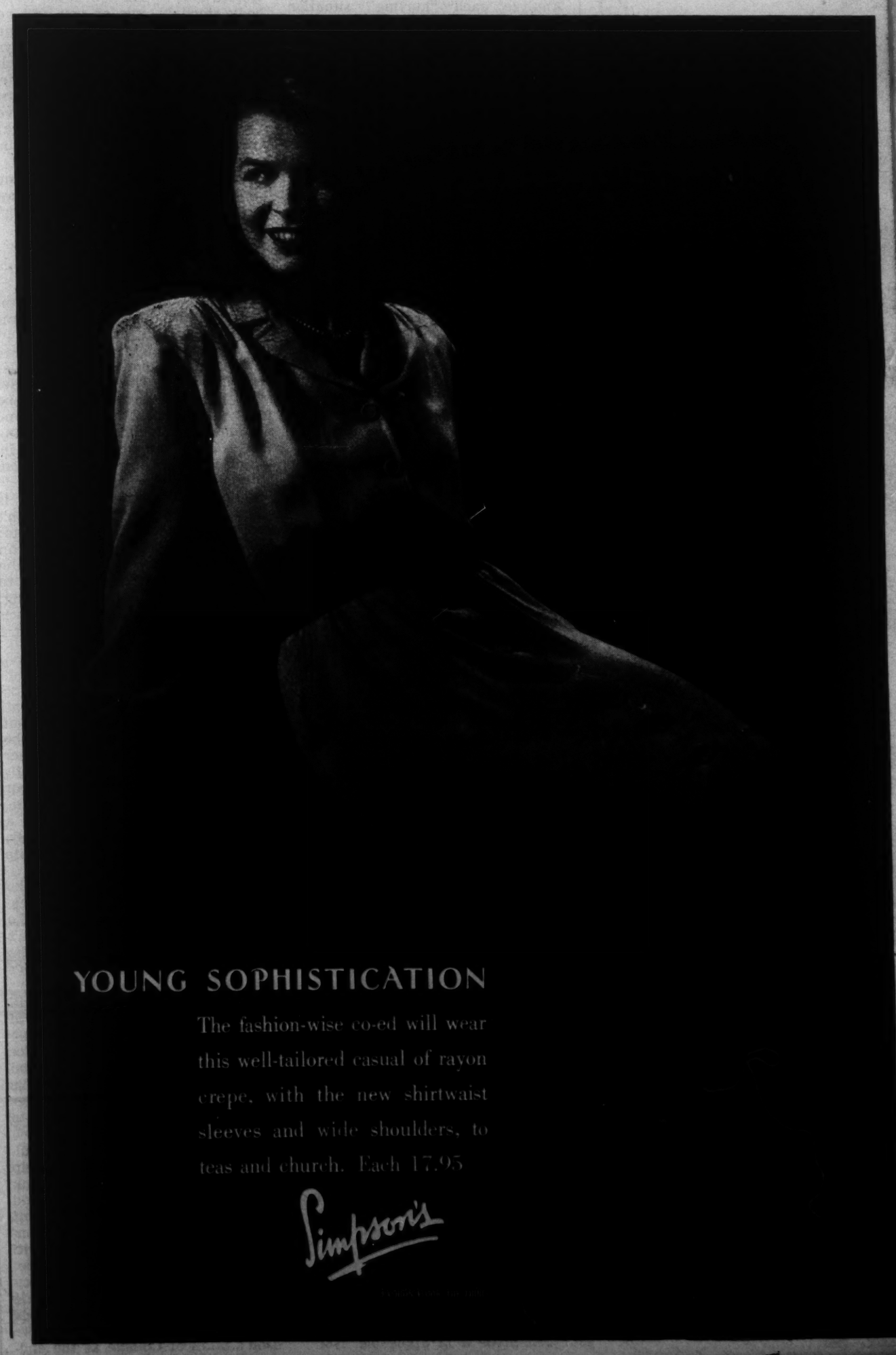
Of the present members of the Royal family, the Duchess of Kent and the Duchess of Gloucester are the most accomplished. The Duchess of Kent's father, Prince Nicholas of Greece, was a serious artist who was annoyed when he found his pictures had "curiosity value" and signed them "le Prince". The Duchess when she lived in Paris, studied art seriously and painted a good portrait of her future husband Prince George, as he then was, soon after they became engaged.

The Duchess of Gloucester has specialized in portraits of dogs, but she has also painted a number of her friends and has undoubted talent.

An exhibition of the works of art of members of the British royal family past and present would be of unique interest and take us far back. Queen Matilda played a part in producing the famous Bayeux tapestry in which the Norman Conquest of England is illustrated. Anne Boleyn had some skill as a painter and painted during the month she was imprisoned before execution. Queen Anne once earned the praise of Van Dyck, Charles II tried to paint in the style of Rubens but was hardly successful.

King George IV liked to amuse himself by painting, but his pictures were dull if technically competent. Some of them used to hang in the rooms of the famous Pavilion at Brighton.

To return to the present-day painters whose fame stems not from their paintings but from their achievements in other fields, it is interesting to note that Canada's newly appointed Governor General, Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander, paints landscapes in oil as a hobby, while Lady Alexander also has a kindred interest in the craft.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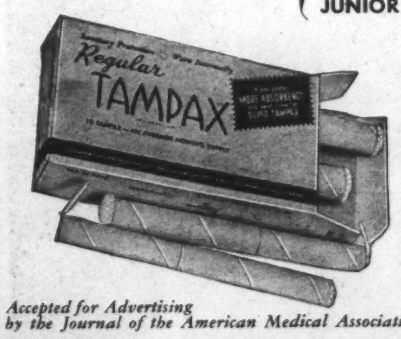

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THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

So You Are Going to College and It All Depends on You

By DORIS TUCKER

FROM UBC to UNB you've applied to enter your chosen College. Whether your trunk is filled with wool ties and tweed trousers or packed with cashmere sweaters and sling pumps, chances are you are a little bit bewildered as Registration Day approaches. Boy or girl, you are probably regarding the familiar face-in-the-mirror with doubt, and asking yourself.

"What will College be like?"

It may help to approach the question from another angle for College can be many things. It depends on *you* what those things will be. So let's look at You!

Shy?

You should go to College prepared to be hurt; prepared to benefit from your hurt, and determined to relegate slights to their proper place. Analyze each "hurting" situation and determine honestly whether it is: 1. Misunderstanding (or oversensitivity) on your part. 2. Rudeness on somebody else's. 3. Good-natured, old-fashioned kidding.

For instance: If you enter the Arts Building at McGill and you are a woman, don't be offended at being turned away from the front door and asked to use the side entrance. It's a good old McGill custom and while it is sometimes overlooked, more often it is enforced!

Or: If you are pounced upon by a half dozen thirsty upperclassmen when you are bolstering your weak knees, and forced to buy a round for all present, don't conclude angrily that you are being discriminated against. More logically, re-check freshman regulations. You'll likely find the explanation there.

Socially, your first days at College are like your first days at school. You are not known. You have to prove yourself—that you are a good sport . . . that you do not "tattle" . . . that you are a nice person to be with.

To do this you must spend yourself. Don't write home, as did one freshette, describing a tea in honor of the Dean: "I went, shook hands with the receiving committee, ate a sandwich, shook hands with the receiving committee and left." You can't expect others to know that behind your deadpan expression seethes a feeling, thinking, interesting personality. React!

Be somewhat casual with your friendship. Do not smile vaguely at people on the street and be crushed at the vacant stare you get back. Other people are shy, too, and who knows, maybe you were smiling at something Tom said the day before you left for Varsity. Better, speak firmly if you recognize someone to whom you've been introduced. Speaking is a demand bid!

Remember that the way you act and react is just as important to others as the way they act is to you.

College is still preparation for adult life. You are not mature; so do not feel broken if you can't meet emotional situations adequately.

Most important of all: Don't stay out of things because you are afraid. Don't stay away from dances because you don't know how to dance. The earlier you do your stumbling the better.

Conceited?

Go to College prepared to have your vanity knocked out of you; realizing that it *should* be knocked out of you.

Anything worthy of conceit can make itself known by much better ways than by your broadcasting it. Granted, you may have a fine time impressing others with the fact that your father won the Layson trial, that your mother buys all her hats from Lilly Daché, that your brother won the ski jumps in the Laurentians last year. You may not have your bed made à la apple pie. Nor be dunked doughnut-style in a tub of cold water! But your personality, built on somebody else's foundations, will be false as your grandmother's teeth.

Possibly yours is a subtler conceit. You may be the type who picks your College because "the right crowd" goes there; who never wears a kerchief because "the right crowd" doesn't; who loves symphony because "the right crowd" loves it. If so, you are likely to become a narrow-minded, unthinking, second edition snob! You will be inclined to look upon people, not as individuals, but as your inferiors or superiors. You will turn your back on the fat girl who sits beside you in Economics and you will interrupt the slow-speaking boy who wears the thick glasses.

In High School you were tops. You started new styles, new ideas. Everybody stood in awe of you and you "tolerated" everybody else. Then come two hours in McGill's Moyse Hall. You listen to "everybody who is anything at the university" tell how wonderful they are. And gradually things drop into perspective: You are a green boy in a green cap, green bow-tie, green legs. Nothing more—until you prove it.

So let your conceit be limited and keep it to yourself. Allowed to show, it can and should alienate other's good-will.

Intolerant?

Realize that intolerance is the stuff of which Fascism is made and let College teach you tolerance.

When you can't stand the crowd on the upper floor, think of Hitler and the Jews. There are two sides even to the Sinatra situation and what you believed in last year you wouldn't be caught dead admitting this year. Remember, too, that intolerance springs most often from ignorance.

College isn't something which is going to adjust itself to you. So don't decide it should change its motto; needs a new crest; that its Dean doesn't know his business; that the guy who sleeps in the next room to you will have to give up snoring. Other frosh in other years had such ideas. That's why sophomores were born!

Don't Think For Yourself?

In all probability you are one of two types. 1. The innocent type who never blew your pablum to the other side of the room. Who wore pigtails from five to fifteen because your mother decided pigtails were cute. Who took Geology because it was a pipe course which required no study, no nothing, until you had to re-write it in the fall!

2. The intellectually lazy type who begins to dream of John's ears whenever politics is introduced. Who takes everybody's ideas from Plato's to Freud's as irrevocable fact. Who sends home in early April for Jim's notes in Eco. 10.

Neither type has learned the thrill of developing thinking power and of exercising independent judgment. Nor the fact that life will require from you independent opinions and intelligent attitudes after you have forgotten what Plato said. Neither type has learned that it is easy to think.

A course in Philosophy, compulsory at some universities, will help you to read analytically; to think without bias. Read newspapers, and from the facts, plus consideration of editorials, make your political conversation—or listening—intelligent. Form your own opinion of people. It is a fundamental of Democracy that the ordinary man's opinion, if carefully studied and thought out, is better than a "botten" one.

Don't think of College as the end-all in sophisticated behavior. Behind the upswept hair of the blonde on whose feet you are waltzing there will be as much uncertainty as behind your own brush cut. And she probably didn't make 90% in Anatomy either.

Don't think you are a failure if you aren't a wizard at dancing, skating, tennis, bridge, your studies, gym, drill, conversation and at kissing your girl goodnight! What Dean is!

If you are the kind who is extremely careful to take the right fork in the right hand and precede or follow your girl à la Emily Post, and then trip over the Dean's foot, don't be shattered. Blunders of age and stagefright are inevitable, endearing; and unimportant — except to you. They are important to you because they are experience; a prerequisite to the smooth self you will be at 30—not because they showed you at your most awkward, or hurt the Dean's corn. The smoothness of 30 would be as disconcerting, unnatural and unyouthful at 17 as a full-grown beard!

Young and Intelligent?

And you will be! You will go to College with an open mind. You will mix your education—ideas, people; Einstein, Dorsey; Philosophy, Science.

You will write home with a thrill of half-awe giving freshmen regulations: "Part all hair in the middle. Can't walk on campus sidewalks. Must bow before entering Science building. Must not. . ."

You will vote in student elections; love its spooky theatre parties; hoot at the Science remark, "That's an Artsman," referring to a corpse in the picture.

You will come out of a show dressed in freshman tam, ribbons, a bewildered stare, and ask where Yonge Street is—or Princess, or Second Avenue—and you will be told with a supercilious grin that you are on it.

You will go to Latin class one day and find a sign tacked on the door: "Prof. Brown is unable to attend Latin 2 this morning." And you will snigger at the pencilled scrawl below, "God bless him!"

You will drive your family crazy. One letter will be a confusion of Tom Dewey the philosopher, Tom your football hero; your new, carefully thought-out atheism; the cyst on your wrist which you've decided isn't a cyst at all but cancer, and your art professor who "has a yellow chaise longue in his dining room, imagine!"

You will eat chicken and almonds in Toronto's China Town; go "up the hill" for the last time to UNB's Junior Banquet; watch in solemn pride as Dalhousie presents the George Malcolm Award to "the graduating student who most unselfishly devoted time and talent to the service of fellow students"; sing Christmas carols by candlelight at six of a Sunday morning in McMaster halls.

You will study and munch red McIntosh apples and study and read love stories and study and fall asleep and study and walk around the block and study and change position 15 times in 15 minutes and study and write an exam and study and worry about how many books you wrote on the exam and study and finally you will finish your exams and know you have failed.

You will pass! And Convocation Hall with its proud faces, tightly clutched degrees, floating black gowns and throaty music, will be but a memory.

HAPPY BABIES HAPPY BABIES HAPPY BABIES

The College Look: Good Grooming Has Returned to the Campus

By AILEEN ADAMS

THE outstanding feature of "that college look," this year of no-more war, is that it *isn't* any more! The imaginary walls that once cloistered a campus have reversed the Jack-in-the-Beanstock technique and grown less and less until, now, the serene and simple outfit that goes to classes also attends Red Cross meetings or a nine-to-five career.

The college girl has outgrown the haze of mind once mirrored in her "raggedy-Ann at College" clothes. No longer is it smart to be scruffy. No longer does she slouch across the campus in baggy, "Sloppy Joes," in toil-worn saddle shoes and a flying mane to make Godiva gnash her teeth in jealous fury.

She has discovered that it's rather nice to be neat. That her brush-polished hair takes a lot less care. Her clothes are fluid, functional, yet withal chic and somewhat worldly, ready for the many facets of her career—around, about and off the campus.

Her dresses are fluid and easy, ready to be donned rabbit-quick, but even so, very trim and slick. Her suit is clipped clear of etceteras; bare-headed with a sweater it's ready for lectures . . . dressed up, with hat and gloves, it goes to tea in town.

Her biggest asset is the two-some—the sweater and skirt or skirt and shirt combines, on which she can ring changes "ad infinitum"—cinching her additions together with a belt.

Date dresses are designed to devastate — not as potent, perhaps, as the atomic bomb—but leaving very little to be desired in their effect upon the stag-line. Perhaps because this year (cheer! cheer!) shows every symptom of having a stag-line—the date dress, though it scorns the fancy—does like to flirt to show off a tiny waist, a lot of bare skin!

One of the leading style magazines oracularly announces that "fashion is taking shape this year." This, we hasten to add, has no connection whatsoever with the British cold pudding! It's simply that fashion and science for once agree about anatomy. We have waists that are curved and small; our shoulders are rounded gently; this year we won't look as if we left the coat-hanger in. And for the first time in a decade—we have hips!

The silhouette is rounder, softer, more fluid. The added bulk is beautifully balanced, like a mathematical equation, with an equal portion of snugness. Fr'instance — this year's sweater, if tight up top, is worn with a dirndl skirt. If, on the contrary, it is a turtle-necked affair with winged sleeves, you'll find it keeping company with a whittled-slim skirt. The same thing applies to suits—draped jackets accompany a cigarette-slender skirt. And the bulkiness of a coat, caught tight with a belt, is often cut short to show a pipe-stem skirt.

Date dresses with swirling ballet skirts show the briefest and barest of tops—often like a sweater—but with a scooped-shallow neckline—a sleeve that barely covers the shoulder.

Mixed Doubles

Separates have always been the stand-by of the wise college girl. The mode of mixed doubles takes in your old stand-bys and adds new partners. There's a looseness to them, a fluid grace of line that pays due respect to government restrictions.

A Canadian college toggery shop shows the pet of American fashions—the new sweater blouse. Neat as the proverbial pin, it buttons up the back, boasts a high round collar and nips in at the waist. Its sleeves are winged and add flight to your most fanciful gestures. With this, one wears a very trim skirt in a very bright color, a chatelaine belt, ballet shoes and a ballet hairdo. Or, still wearing the dark jersey sweater blouse, one adds a dirndl skirt in plaid, check or stripe and a matching broad sash tied smack in the middle.

Knitted sweaters manage to remain classic and still look new. Their necklines are high and rolled, their shoulders rounded, their waistline ribbed. These sweaters are worn inside your skirt, hence the major importance of a really brash belt. Fashion permits only one exception to this rule and that is in the case of the pullover—formerly known as the Sloppy-Joe—this is worn outside the skirt but again the waistline is defined by a belt.

Bright sleeveless pullovers are worn over tailored skirts or dark sweaters. The Tooke shirt acquires a Buster Brown bow this year and is buttoned high under a cardigan, again with a belted skirt. There is a limited supply of those almost mythical cashmere and Shetland sweaters and cardigans from Scotland. Lansea, a famous British house, has contributed a goodly stock of sport skirts in plaids, checks and herringbone tweeds.

Fun Clothes

Clothes styled for pure fun will translate into after-ski togs as soon as the snow falls. For instance, the bicycle shorts in a good grey flannel; the "D" jacket in horse-blanket plaid, long and loose as the bobby-sock shirt; or the long, leggy slacks in corduroy, plaid, tartan or check, nice to wear this year with a white blazer.

Sport suits remain classic — they are to be had in beautifully mannered versions in tartans, shepherd's plaid and houndstooth check. They show the rounded shoulder and the new feeling for bulk, tapering in to a tiny waist.

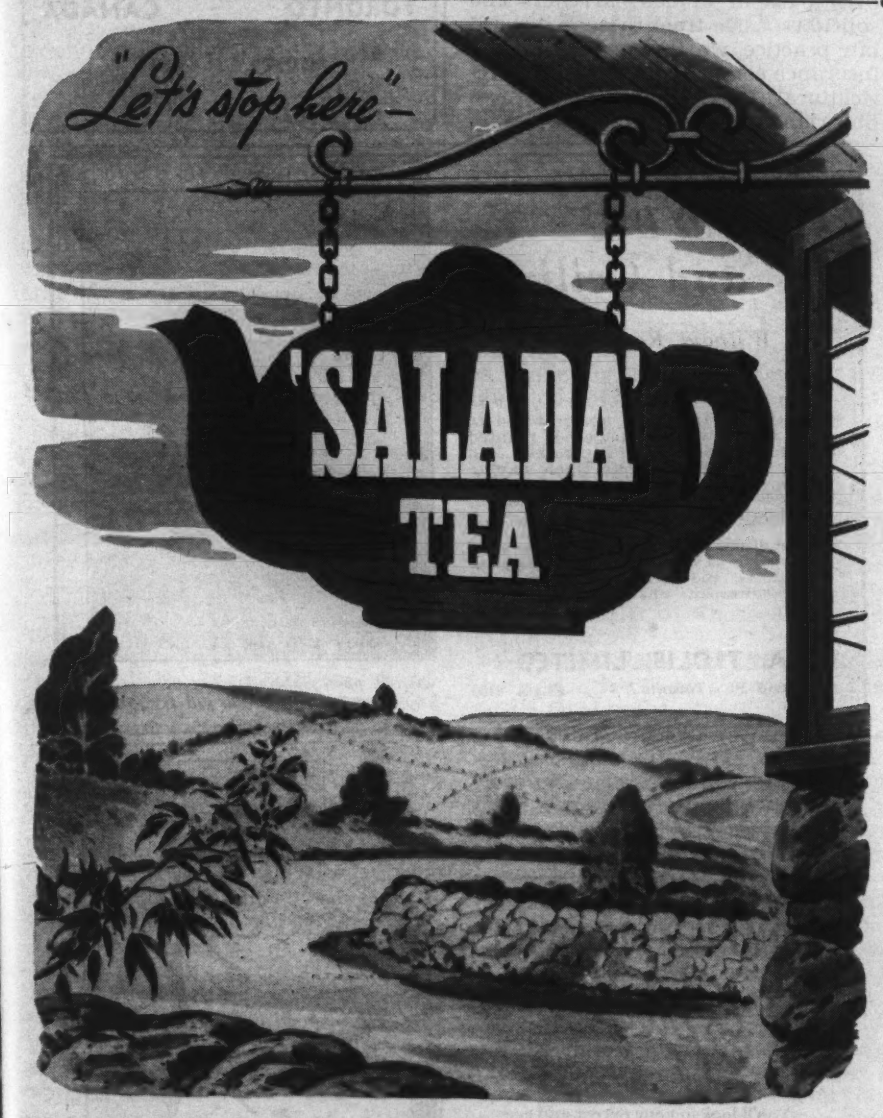
College coats are color-conscious and that "color" is black. The college woman's own quota of common sense tells her that a good black coat will take her 'most anywhere. Our choice is a very simple broadcloth—black as the Archdeacon's high topper—with winged sleeves, collarless neckline, fitted waist.

Fur coats are priced in the investment class but remember you'll wear them for many a long year, and remember, too, to buy a dateless version. Muskrat has acquired mink-like tendencies and hardly recognizes itself. You can have it—at a price—in silver blue, mink-toned, or marten-dyed treatments. You might even find muskrat that looks like muskrat! The more opulent versions are worked and let out like mink skins, the additional labor costs being reflected in the price—but it looks like even more! For beauty on a budget, mouton is your man. Dyed and treated to a deep dark silkiness, in pile and tone it looks like a beaver's blood relation and is as warm as today!

Good accessories are a vital part of the ensemble and appear repeatedly with all the pieces of your wardrobe. Commencing at your topknot and working t'ward your toes you'll wear your hair up most evenings and you'll wear it tied with a tartan or velvet ribbon, or encircled with pearls. Dog-collars (literally!) are important. You'll wear Fido's-own 'round your "upped" curls, your throat or your waist. And that hardy perennial, the pearl necklace, is giving way to a high-riding necklet of gold.

Your hat is rounded . . . a very curvaceous silhouette to be found in the Breton, the beret and the cloche . . . and to be stressed in the head-hugging stocking cap and balaclava. Your gloves, to be really young and full of bounce, will barely cover your wrist-bone . . . they look 'specially nice in black or white with bare-armed dance dresses . . . or in long-haired fur with your untrimmed coat. Your shoes are low-heeled... the ballet shoes have not made a popular appearance in Canada as yet. And remember you really aren't dressed unless you add a belt . . . a good belt, of staunch leather, well-made and in a strong color.

The silhouette is new. The clothes have changed . . . but not as much as the girl in them. The college student today is not just interested in, she is vitally concerned with, the news of today, not just the headlines and the comics, but the behind-the-scene reason and result. She is the clear-thinking critic of every new idea her eager mind can seek out. She is aware that the world is her oyster . . . *and* her responsibility.



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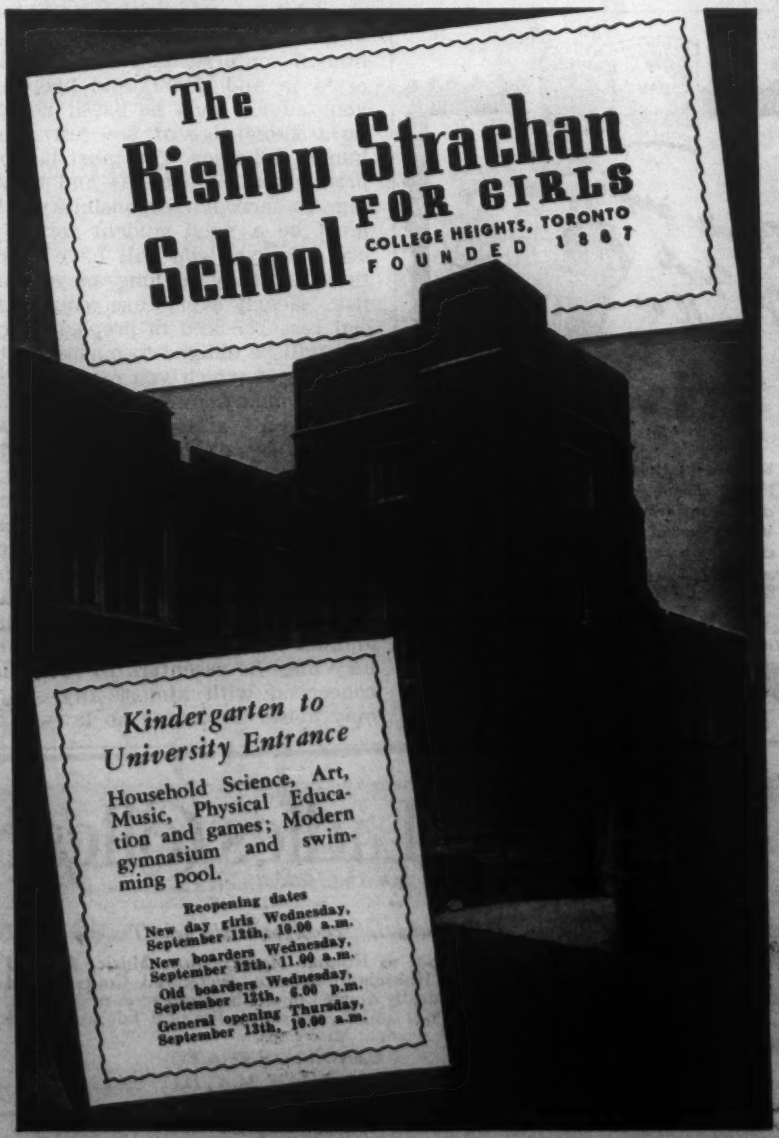
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THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

Careers: the Modern Portia Has Won Professional Recognition

By LILLIAN D. MILLAR

This article is one of a career series published in SATURDAY NIGHT *at intervals during the past weeks. Others to follow will deal with Medicine and Nursing.*

WOMEN have broken down age-old prejudices and are demonstrating daily that they are as well equipped to practise law as their brothers at the bar. They have been accepted by the profession itself. Women now serve on the executive of both national and local bar associations and there are women chairmen of their special committees. On a number of women has been conferred the honorary degree of King's Counsel (K.C.) There are even women judges in Canada. Women barristers have also been accepted by the public and have become leaders in their communities. A number of town solicitors are women and women lawyers are members of city and town councils.

Women are now welcomed in law schools for they have shown that they are excellent students. It was a woman who won the gold medal and a $400 scholarship in the 1945 graduating class of Osgoode Hall. In this class of 27, a woman was first and another came fourth. In the 1944 class, out of a total of 50 there were six women, five of whom were among the first 25.

For the girl who has the ability and natural aptitudes, law offers an absorbing career with many opportunities for leadership, service to humanity and personal financial success. While contracts, mortgages, leases, wills, trust deeds, tax reports and other instruments may appear dry and uninteresting, behind such legal documents lie all the varied emotions and actions of humanity. To the law office people come with their problems, their joys and their sorrows, their loves and their hates and the family lawyer usually gains an intimate knowledge of the entire life of a client.

Before a marriage he may draw up the marriage settlement or the marriage contract. Later, when the family buys a home, he examines the title, makes arrangements for mortgages and effects the legal transfer of the property. The lawyer looks after the job of making the wills of both husband and wife to ensure that loved ones are protected. If domestic difficulties arise, he is consulted and sometimes may be able to prevent a permanent break by sound advice which quietens fevered tempers so that judgment once more can prevail. If an accident occurs, the lawyer takes charge to defend his client if any difficulty arises or to see that he gets compensation if any loss is suffered. Like the clergyman, the doctor, the social worker and the nurse, the lawyer is concerned with people and their problems.

Clarity Of Expression

The primary equipment of a lawyer is a first-class, well-trained brain. To be a lawyer you need to have the power of analytical reasoning. Each client brings his own peculiar problem and you must be able to size up the situation quickly and give unbiased advice. You must be able to express yourself clearly. Any legal document may have to stand the test of the courts and its meaning must be clearly defined. A badly-worded will or contract may result in a grave injustice to the very person it was intended to benefit.

You need to have good judgment and sound common sense. You should have tact, poise, self-control and a wide range of interests and human contacts. You must be interested in and understand people for your advice must be based not only on a knowledge of law but also of human behavior. You must be enterprising and industrious and be willing to accept responsibility. You must be a good student for if you are a lawyer you will have to continue to study so long as you practise. Nearly every case requires special research and in preparing some you will be obliged to master certain matters of which you may have had no previous knowledge.

Above all, a lawyer should have a high sense of honor and absolute moral integrity.

As a lawyer, you may come in contact with many kinds of businesses and professions. You may have a case in which a knowledge of chemistry, geology, physics or physiology may be needed. Or you may have another in which a knowledge of history may be essential. In fact, cases concerned with almost any subject may arise. Of course no lawyer can be expected to be thoroughly versed on every subject—experts may be called in when necessary—but it can readily be seen how desirable it is for a lawyer to have as extensive an educational background as possible.

Educational requirements of various law schools and legal education are not the same in all provinces. Here are the chief law schools in Canada: Law School, University of Alberta, Edmonton; Law School, University of Saskatchewan; Manitoba Law School (conducted jointly by the University of Manitoba and the Law Society of Manitoba); Osgoode Hall Law School, Toronto, (conducted by the Law Society of Upper Canada); McGill University Law School; University of Montreal; Laval University at Quebec; Dalhousie University at Halifax.

Called To The Bar

In provinces in which there is no law school, students receive their training through private tutors and by practical experience in a law office. Before they may practise they must pass examinations set by the Bar Association. Entrance requirement of most of these schools is a university degree and most schools give a three-year course.

Practical experience is an essential part of legal education. Every student is required to make arrangements for obtaining this practical experience in the office of some practising solicitor. You must enter into an agreement in writing, called "articles of clerkship" by which you undertake to serve as a clerk in the office of the solicitor starting from the day in which you are enrolled in law school. Most schools require that this agreement continue for three years. Osgoode Hall Law School offers two alternatives. For the university graduate the course is for three years, the student serving in a law office during the full three years. Or a student may enter on senior matriculation standing in which case you must serve as a clerk in the office of a solicitor for five full years and must attend Osgoode Hall School during the first, fourth and fifth years of service under articles.

In most provinces when you graduate from law school you are eligible to be called to the Bar, and to receive the degree of barrister-at-law and a Certificate of Fitness to practise as a solicitor. In some provinces before you may practise you must pass a Bar examination.

There are a number of paths you may follow when once you have been called to the bar. You may start as assistant to a solicitor in order to gain experience. This may lead to a permanent arrangement and eventually to your becoming a partner. Or you may start independently in your own office. You may find a position with a corporation which requires the services of a lawyer. Or you may not practise law at all but through your legal training may find an executive position in another field. Because legal education trains the student to think clearly, to sift and weigh facts and to discover underlying causes, there is demand for lawyers in all kinds of social, commercial, financial and industrial activities.

Criminal And Civil Law

There are two chief divisions of law—criminal and civil. The criminal lawyer handles cases which deal with offences against society or the state. The civil lawyer may be a general practitioner or may specialize in one of the many branches of civil law. While some lawyers are at their best before an audience and find their greatest satisfaction in carrying cases through the courts, the majority of lawyers seldom appear in court but confine their activities to office practice and non-litigant business. To the lawyer's office come clients with literally hundreds of problems which tax the imagination as well as the learning of the lawyer. To and from the office flows a constant stream of correspondence and documents to adjust clients' rights and interests, to create enterprises and to determine human relationships.

Women lawyers have entered almost every branch of law and hold many types of positions. In glancing over a list of women barristers and solicitors, aside from those in general law practice, we find one with a life insurance company, two with the Agricultural Development Board, two librarians in law or legislative libraries, one in the legal department of a trust company, an assistant registrar, one in real estate work, one in social service, one lecturer in a university and two in government departments.

Experience shows that the practise of law is not incompatible with marriage. Of the women who have been called to the Bar in Ontario during the past ten years, about 60% already have married and all but one are practising.

If you have the qualities which fit you to practise law, you will find it a high and worthwhile profession in which your success will be limited only by your own ability and enterprise.

Sally Victor calls this charmer of a hat "Wee Willie." It's a tiny leopard derby with a narrow rolled brim. Leopard-backed gloves shown.

JOAN RIGBY

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CALENDAR ON REQUEST

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Campus Co-Ops Are a Miniature Student Democracy in Action

By LENORA McNEILLY

ALTHOUGH democracy has been gradually doffing its silk hat and kid gloves, a change to overalls may seem a bit drastic. But not too drastic for the Toronto University students known as the Campus Co-operative Residences, Inc. who have made the change—*and like it.*

This Co-operative Movement originated through the initiative and enthusiasm of four Toronto University students attending lectures of the Student Volunteer Movement in Indianapolis. The seeds sown there took root and in January, 1936, the Movement began in Toronto. The first of its kind in Canada, it spread, until now almost all, if not all universities in Canada have their "Campus Co-op".

Economy is, of necessity, their chief recruiting officer, but the material angle is only incidental to their programme. Actually, their greatest concern is human nature in its relation to the higher ideals of life, each student pledging himself to a standard of ethics which is habit, mind and character-developing. To quote one of the students: "We look upon the Movement as the best in religion put into economic practice."

The economic feature evidenced in ground-floor prices of $25 monthly for good food, and $3 to $11 monthly for rooms, according to accomodation, is regarded as incidental to other advantages.

Credit and Debit

Similarly, the return to the student of 10 per cent of monies paid in during the year, while admittedly sizeable from a financial standpoint, is small when viewed in the light of the intangible returns, the submerging of temperaments, neuroses, the learning to live amicably with others; the emergence of the shy or socially timid into a wider, freer life; the practical training in household tasks. Above all, the invaluable experience of successfully and happily combining a career (University in this case) with domesticity — a boon to the potential career-wife or the future husband.

Nor is the profit of over $2,000 realized last year, stressed as a milestone of progress. On the contrary the spirit of mutual helpfulness and harmony is the measure of the Campus Co-op's success.

So much for the credit side. But there is a debit side.

Last year 80 students, of whom 35 are women, occupied the five attractive residences adjacent to the University. Charring and maid service for such a large number can become a problem. Particularly at their two communal houses offering dining-room, lecture-room, and common-room service for all, staffed as they are with only two paid workers — two chefs—obviously someone must don overalls.

To cope with this contingency, four hours weekly fatigue duty is assigned to each student, male or female. Periodic re-shuffling of duties, designed primarily to familiarize each student with every branch of the work from the most menial job to the highest executive post, relieves the pressure.

All household tasks are allotted with scrupulous impartiality and regardless of sex, from setting and clearing tables (in foursomes) to the co-ed's handling of recalcitrant plumbing or mending sidewalks.

All Nationalities

The Campus Co-op residences differ primarily from other university residences in the wider social contacts afforded by the intermingling of the sexes, the broader viewpoint, understanding and tolerance derived from close daily contact with resident students from all over the world—China, Japan, Trinidad, Jamaica, Germany, Russia, the community spirit being given the rubber-stamp of approval, class discrimination (whether of race, creed or color) the blue-pencil.

Here, every faculty of the college is represented, arts, science, medicine, theology, etc. Last year of the half dozen refugees from Germany, two were studying medicine; three, art; one, science. An attractive Chinese girl from Trinidad is in law.

Art is written large in the curriculum, the Jewish refugees from England selecting this profession as a career. Decorating the walls of common rooms are pictures loaned from various art centres.

Disciplinary jurisdiction is under a managerial staff, supervised by a General Manager—Mr. George King, and a Board of Directors. Supplementing this staff are Dons or hostesses for each hostel. And it is on their meticulously cared-for doorstep that Ambition parks. One Don, not content with an M.A. is forging ahead for her Ph.D. in physiology.

But the lighter side is not neglected, and once a month a dance is held. And an annual dance and gala Christmas party for the stranger in the strange land is an eagerly anticipated event.

Lectures, debates, discussion and study groups that serve to broaden cultural interests are more or less suspended in June. But the residences remain open for twelve months of the year. These young crusaders for a new social order within whose framework the student of limited means may happily find himself, seek to fill the gaps caused by holidays with incoming students for summer courses. Hence the open door.

Anyone Can Sing After Six Easy Lessons If Not Restrained

By FRANCES MARR

MY FIRST conscious impression of singers was when I was quite small—not more than eight or nine. My mother had a beautiful soprano voice and nearly always sang after dinner when we had guests.

Those were gala occasions for me. While the guests were being entertained by my mother, my sister and I always dressed up in their coats and hats, and paraded up and down the hall. Thus attired, we listened to, and enjoyed, all the familiar ballads of the early 1900's. Sometimes we sang too—only not very loudly—just enough to make ourselves part of the sound which came up from below.

And so for me singing and dressing up were always synonymous. That's why I love opera! It brings back instantly to my mind Jean and me parading in the hall while mother sang "Believe Me If All Those Endearing Young Charms."

Some time later my sister decided she would like to be a singer, so she took a few lessons. She was very serious about her practising, and it was unfortunate that either she didn't have any talent, or her teacher may have lacked something. Probably it was both. Anyway the result was terrific. As soon as she would begin, my mother and I would begin too—begin to have hysterics. One day she caught us laughing, and that was the end of her career as a singer.

With Gestures

I have often thought how much my sister owes to us. Whenever I hear a bad singer, or have to play for one, I always feel like asking them didn't they have a mother or sister?

Most people like to sing. It's one of the earliest forms of self-expression. There's something entirely natural about opening your mouth and letting forth. I always loved to sing. I sang in the choir at home and in the school choruses, and once I even sang a solo in the anthem. When I came to Toronto to study piano, I sang in the choir of the Church of the Redeemer, and for two years was a member of the Conservatory Choir. Then I did a foolish thing: that is, foolish for me.

I was playing studio accompaniments for one of the well-known singing teachers here, Ferrari-Fontana. He decided that I had quite a good voice, and that he would give me singing lessons in return for my services as accompanist. I was delighted. I even took a lesson. That was the end—I was never able to get past the first scale without bursting into laughter. Something about *me* standing up there, seriously emitting those sounds, was more than I could bear. And so my sister and I had one thing more in common—*not* being singers.

However, life is full of surprises. One night I found myself, with an accompanist, on the concert stage, *singing*—and singing a difficult aria. I knew what I wanted to do with it from a musical point of view, and I was doing it. Stranger still, I was getting a fee for it! Now, how could that be? I wasn't a singer—I was a pianist. Was I dreaming?

I wasn't dreaming. I was appearing with the Town Tonics, an organization consisting of Jane Mallett, Frederic Manning and myself. We came into being quite by accident. Jane and Freddie decided to do an evening of dramatic skits—nothing but fun. And they wanted someone to provide the music—also in fun. So there I was, attired fittingly in a *robe de style*, white kid gloves, and feathers in my hair, being the vivacious diva with a good loud voice, who knows all the tricks, all the gestures, but unfortunately nothing else. I think they're the funniest people in the world. And I had the funniest feeling while I was singing, that if I looked into the wings, there would be my mother and sister doubled up with laughter.

You see I love singing. It is a beautiful and natural thing if it's well done. Everything needed is contained in one person, instrument and spirit, Nothing is more entrancing than a really fine singer. But there are so few of them—and so many who sound like my sister and me! Those who act like they think singers should act, and sing like they think singers should sing, without ever once getting down to business and really learning how to do it. Those are the singers who after six lessons are ready for the concert stage. What can they learn in six lessons? Not even, evidently, the fact that they need a few more. Can you imagine a pianist or violinist holding an audience enthralled in six lessons—or sixty? It just can't be done.

There's a joke among musicians that string players always look down their noses at pianists, and pianists look down *their* noses at singers. Actually, the problems of all three are the same—they all have to develop a technique, and then start to use that technique to express a musical idea.

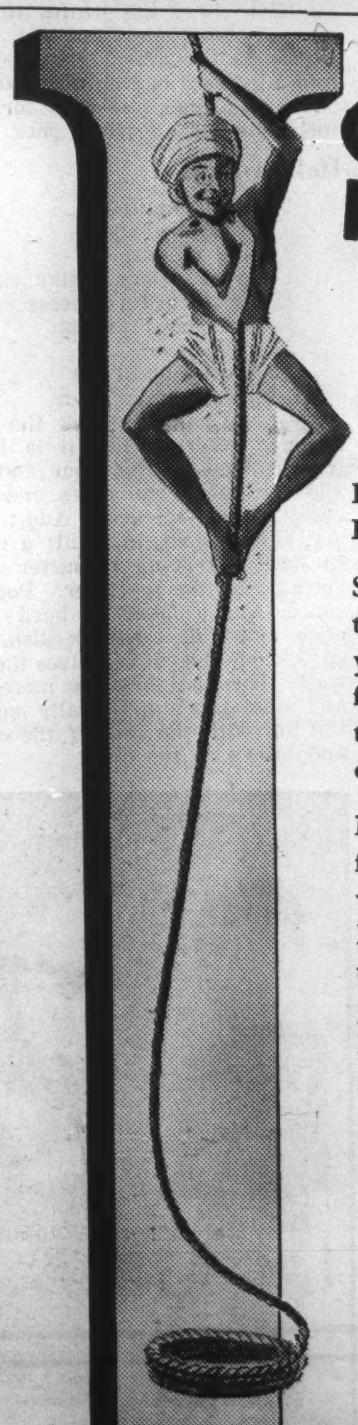
From Scratch

But they don't all start from the same place. The violinist or cellist has to start from scratch (and I mean scratch!), whereas the singer starts with a voice already sounding forth—part of the technique accomplished before beginning, so to speak. Now that's a dangerous thing. It makes it so easy to believe that everything else comes that easily too. And it doesn't. Accomplishment in the artistic world comes only after the most heart-breaking toil. It only sounds easy to those who don't do it.

Players shouldn't laugh at singers. If they could make a beautiful sound without much effort, they would be giving concerts after six lessons too! Human nature is like that.

For it's such fun to get all dressed up and do something in public. Not many people can withstand such a temptation—anyway, I can't. When I sing in the Town Tonics I am my mother and my sister and myself, all rolled into one—all of us singing and laughing at each other at the same time. We really have fun.

And it just shows what can be done with talent, no work and no effort. Not much!



Strange Illusions!

It is generally agreed that the Indian Rope Trick is an illusion or myth.

So, too, is the idea of security through easily-gained money. Yet you will find people every day who figure that somehow, sometime they'll strike it lucky and get rich over night.

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CONCERNING FOOD

The Versatile Egg Is Favorite of Good Cooks and Magicians

By JANET MARCH

"WILL you go and get a dozen eggs at the farm?" I asked capturing a young March who, at the mere smell of a message, was engaged in doing the disappearing act towards the orchard. "Here's the money, and don't scramble them in your bicycle carrier on the way home. Leave that to me on the stove. We all want meringue on our lemon pie tomorrow."

"All right, all right. It was just a pump and I only broke three."

"Three eggs!" repeated the newly arrived visitor from England. "Do you get eggs in threes in this country? What is scarce in Canada?"

"Well, nothing much; sugar, and you can't afford to cook with butter on the ration, and canned fruit is hard to find, and meat's going to be rationed again soon. Now and then we get shortages in things like potatoes and laundry soap, but they seem to pass off. We really have everything."

"Do you always have eggs, even in the winter?"

"Oh yes. I wish I knew the 685 ways to cook them which Thomas Moore claimed the French knew."

Lady Margaret Alexander, charming wife of Canada's new Governor General, who expects to arrive in Canada with her family and take up residence at Rideau Hall by Christmas.

"Knowledge which will be singularly useless to the French this year unless they own a hen, or can apply the methods to egg powder," said the English visitor. "Eggs are one of the things we miss most," she went on. "I can't get over having all you want, because if we had eggs we could use them on the days when we have eaten all our meat ration, and it would be wonderful. Fish means standing in line, and you can't always spare the time."

"Here you are," called the messenger at the door. "Twelve beautiful un-chipped eggs, and I picked three of them right out from under the hens. Let's have cheese soufflé."

"All right," I replied, reaching for the grater and the cheese.

"We get two ounces of cheese a week in England. Let me grate that magnificent large lump!!" said the guest, whisking the grater off the table.

Cheese Soufflé

1 cup of milk
1 cup of grated cheese
1 cup of soft bread crumbs
1 teaspoon of salt
¼ teaspoon of pepper
3 eggs

Pour the milk onto the bread crumbs and, when it has soaked for a few minutes, add the cheese. Then stir in the salt and pepper. Separate the eggs and beat the yolks and add them to the bread crumb and cheese mixture. Beat the whites till they are very stiff and then cut in the whites to the other mixture. Pour into a greased baking dish and oven poach in a moderate oven for about forty minutes. Serve at once.

Italian Eggs

1 can of tomatoes
6 hard boiled eggs
2 small onions
1 cup of celery stalks chopped
¾ cup of grated cheese
1½ teaspoons of salt
Black pepper
3 tablespoons of fat
3 tablespoons of flour

Melt the fat and cook the onion chopped in it. When it is lightly browned stir in the flour and then add the can of tomatoes and cook, stirring till it thickens. Add the celery, salt, pepper, and half a cup of the cheese keeping a quarter cup to sprinkle on the top later. Pour the sauce over a layer of hard boiled eggs in a flat casserole dish. The eggs should be cut in halves the long way. Then put in some more eggs and more sauce and finally sprinkle the top with the rest of the cheese and brown in the oven.

If your vegetable garden is feeding you these days here's a good combination of eggs and vegetables.

Vegetable Pie

1 medium onion or 2 small ones
3 eggs
1 tomato
3 smallish potatoes, cooked
6 carrots, cooked
1 green pepper
½ cupful of cooked string beans
3 tablespoons of butter
2 tablespoons of flour
1½ cups of milk
1 cup of grated cheese
Salt
Pepper
Cayenne

Chop the onion and the pepper up finely and sauté them lightly in a little of the butter. Hard-boil the eggs, shell them and cut in quarters. Cut up the cooked potatoes, the tomato, the cooked carrots and string beans. Mix all these vegetables together and season well with salt, pepper and a little cayenne. Add the quartered eggs and put the mixture in a casserole dish. Melt the remainder of the butter, stir the flour into it, add the milk and stir till the sauce thickens. Season with salt and pepper to taste. Pour the sauce over the vegetables and eggs being sure that it is well mixed right to the bottom of the dish. Sprinkle the top with a layer of cheese and brown in the oven.

★ A Thick Sauce from the English recipe—Gives zest to all meat and fish dishes.

C&B THICK SAUCE BY CROSSE & BLACKWELL

When the wash is out and you're all in
There's Quick Comfort in a cup of TENDER LEAF TEA

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TENDER LEAF TEA Superior Quality

At your grocer's in convenient size packages...also in improved FILTER tea balls.

GREASE GONE IN A JIFFY!
SO MUCH EASIER!
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MADE IN CANADA

It's Old Dutch Cleanser's TWIN-ACTION that does the trick. Old Dutch contains a special ingredient that dissolves grease quickly—and Seismotite that erases dirt and stains easily without scratching. You'll find too that a little Old Dutch goes far. Save time—save energy—save money! Try Old Dutch today!

8B

The black wool crepe dress on the left has inset bands of silk. Pink is used as color relief on the hat and dress at right. Both models were seen at a recent showing of woollen fashions in England — the first of its kind since the year 1939.

DR. LYON'S gave both their WINNING SMILE

Your dentist knows . . . and he will tell you that using harsh abrasives for the daily cleansing of teeth will eventually injure tooth enamel. Such abrasives should never be used except under competent dental supervision. So choose your dentifrice carefully.

Once enamel is injured *teeth decay fast!*

For the daily cleansing of teeth, a time-tested, safe and *efficient* dentifrice is the prescription first developed by a famous practicing dentist . . . DR. LYON'S Tooth Powder.

DR. LYON'S safely cleans and polishes teeth to their full, natural brightness. And it's a pleasure to use because it tastes so good. Leaves mouth feeling clean and refreshed . . . the breath sweet.

Dr. Lyon's is economical too . . . matched for price, it outlasts tooth paste two-to-one. Get DR. LYON'S *today!*

DR. LYON'S TOOTH POWDER

THE OTHER PAGE

Fighting Memories Pale Beside "Eving a Drink" in Bremen

By FARLEY MOWAT

THERE had to be an expedition into Bremen. Somebody had to look at an ammo dump, and as I happened to be the latest "rough regimental" to be elevated to these high altitudes I was for it. But of course I didn't know it. Here I was, sitting inoffensively in my "ofice" reading "The Yellow Sparrow Murder" hidden, I hoped, behind the latest issue of routine orders, when the tent flap was lifted and a grim, bewhiskered face appeared in the opening. The character who owned the face made it scowl heavily, then twisted it through the whole gamut of facial expressions and had it open its mouth.

The mouth said, "I am Roosian ovvicer—ev a drink."

Well, you don't catch the red patches on that old stuff, so, naturally, I told him to get the hell off it. And other things. But I was wrong. Son-of-a-gun, he *was* a Russian officer! And he *did* have a drink! He had two drinks! But in spite of the love I bear him, he gets mentioned in this story only because of the fact that his Roosian greeting happened to set the key-note for subsequent proceedings, the trip to Bremen that I didn't know I was going to take.

That trip! Well, that trip was organized so fast when I did get to ear about it, that I was given exactly three minutes warning before the armored car started rolling towards Hun Land. And if it hadn't been for "Doc," "Assoro Doc," "Campobasso Doc," or just plain "Old Doc," who is my batman and my friend, we might never have got away. Anticipating the unusual, as usual, "Doc" was waiting at my billet, crouched restively over my bedroll, spare food, two bottles of beer and a cold portion of ham omelet—gift of my landlord,—so that, though breathless, we started off with all that we should. Or so it seemed.

"DOC" rode in back, brooding lovingly over the omelet till it should appear to him that the time had come for me to eat; while the driver and I rode in front, just brooding. We had forgotten to take in any spare gas. Also, the two bottles of beer turned out to be two bottles of petrol, which was scarcely enough to be of any use even as fuel.

Anyhow, our objective was, as I have said, an ammunition dump in Bremen; and Bremen, according to the B.B.C., had been liberated the day before. I suppose they meant "captured." There were some subsidiary objectives to our trip but they were of a merely social nature. So we drove away in the big scout car. We drove for ten miles, met a traffic jam and sat for three hours. Then we drove for two hours, met a traffic jam and sat for two more. Then I took over to spell the driver, drove for two hours and didn't meet a thing. But a spark plug cracked, which stopped us for another hour. It was getting dark. We were in Germany. We found that in our haste we had forgotten to bring several things which were: maps; flashlights; mess tins; ammo for my pistol.

Our objective now—the social one—was the biggest distillery and brewery—combined—in western Germany. All underground, of course, and, according to a casual informant, possessed of an inexhaustible and undamaged supply of precious waters. But finding it, when we got to Bremen, was the most eerie job I have ever undertaken. As we prowled darkly from rubble heap to rubble heap looking for what had been the entrance we heard footsteps among the dead. Loud footsteps—hobnailed ones! It was like something worse than ghosts. Doc flung his arms about me; the driver dived under the car, and "Red", the casual informant whom we had picked up, fell backward through an empty doorway. The steps came closer. The moon shone a little through a cloud—and a perfectly self-possessed and nonchalant German private stumped past, glanced our way, saluted briskly—Wehrmacht style—and went on about his business.

That was a lot of nonsense. There couldn't have been a German private. But there was. Red explained it all with the statement that things around Bremen were still a little fluid and disorganized. That's what *he* thought!

WELL, there were no more ghosts, and we eventually found a passage leading through a maze of bomb-blasted walls into caverns and sub-caverns and finally turning sharply downward like a gopher burrow. Red had some matches so we proceeded, against all kinds of judgment, not being very sure what we were doing or why. There were long, old stone passages, then long, new concrete ones, and the further we went the scareder we got. Every time Doc breathed—which he did from time to time and he has asthma— my hackles rose with a jerk. And then suddenly, so darn suddenly and unexpectedly that I nearly took my turn at falling through an open doorway, we were among the vats.

Now, Dante was a good guy. He knew how to describe things that you don't see every day. It's too bad he's dead and we couldn't have had him with us just then, because we could have given him some new glimpses of an inferno, modernized somewhat, but just as wild and woolly as he wrote it and old Doré pictured it. Picture for yourself, if you can, an immense underground room—and far underground—with ceilings that curve almost to the floor every few yards and then sweep up again. In the domed spaces, or below them, rather, stood row upon row of immense metal vats. Huge things that hold—they say—six thousand litres each. The room, or rooms, are lit only by stray and flickering shafts of puny light as here and there a match spurts and goes out. The floor gleams queerly in the little flames and looks as if it were swishing gently back and forth.

It is.

From a hundred bullet holes in a hundred vats the crystalline streams of alcohol squirt hissingly out, describe a glittering parabola and foam into the swishing, frothing lake. The floor? Well, it is sunken beneath two feet of assorted liquors and has long since ceased to function as anything more probable than the bottom of an agitated slough.

The fumes are indescribable and overwhelming. There is no need to drink. Just breathe normally, boy, and check your valuables at the door!

And the noise!

Every minute there is a fusillade of pistol shots, each magnified a thousandfold by the curved and vaulted breathing place of echoes, and through it all the swish of the little, hurried streams and the unreal sound of human voices distorted till they are more inhuman than machine noises, shrilling bleakly in the fog.

It was terrifying—and incredible and unearthly. It was more terrifying by far than climbing up the Assoro cliffs. If I had been less frightened—less petrified—I'd have shot out of place like an .88 shell looking for a billet in a Sherman. But before any of us had recovered the power to think, move or even gibber, we found ourselves faced with a close-up of one of the denizens of that cursed place. Out of blackness another match flared thin and red in the alcoholic mist. A face appeared *under* mine. It was gazing up at me *and it was upside down!* An arm, a hand, a pistol came into the little circle of light—a shot!—and a new little stream came gushing down out of the nearest vat and soaking all of us in schnapps. The inverted face did a spin, came right side up, and the flow of schnapps ceased abruptly as a pair of prehensile lips glued themselves over the new hole.

My God, that face! War memories? No, I don't worry about fighting memories any more—not any more!

And as we stood frozen, fascinated, watching, the face came loose from the vat, spread its great lips in an immense grin and croaked, thickly, "Me Roosian soldier — ev a drink!" We didn't even answer. In that cellar there must have been five hundred — a thousand perhaps — Russians, Poles, Czechs, Italians, Dutchmen, Frenchmen, Greeks — and three Canadians.

WE DID not linger—not even so long as it might take to say, "No thank you" — and getting out of Bremen before that night was out was the fastest and bestest thing I have done in all my life. We got out so fast that we went north instead of south. We went almost over a bridge that wasn't there. We ran, finally, into one of our own outposts with our lights blazing and got shot at by some enthusiastic pals from the Maritimes. They hadn't seen Dante's inferno or they would have been more understanding. And Red lost part of his scalp on one of the craters we didn't go round.

We went back, of course — in daylight. After all there *was* an ammunition dump and we looked at it with the utmost fidelity to our duty. Also we explored a portion — a small portion only — of that incredible den of the night before; and we might have done a far more comprehensive job except that — well — we met something. It was the ubiquitous Doc that met it first. He met it with his foot. It was an object that became two objects that floated when his foot went under them in the alcohol slough. It was two Poles, or maybe they had been French. No man will ever know. They had achieved the soldier's perfect death. Passed out—and drowned in it!

The boss said that my report on the ammo dump was O.K. — but I wish old Doc wouldn't breathe like that at night. Like feet swishing in a slough.

DOG OF WAR

AT last it arrived, my new suit,
from the store.
So I packed the old raiment away—
The blue uniforms which for four
years and more
I had worn, without change, every
day.

With honor discharged, my war service complete,
It felt good to be footloose and free.
Then I glanced down at Fido stretch-out at my feet,
Gazing wide-eyed and puzzled at
me.

How it happened, of course he did
not realize.
All he saw was an object of trust
In a new and strange guise, and I
read in his eyes
An expression of utter disgust.

J. O. PLUMMER

TAPESTRY REDS

Bright, banner-like colours whose brilliance we've copied from century-old tapestries to add drama and depth to our new Autumn colours. FLEMISH RED . . . the staunch, vivid blue-red of a king's banner. BURGUNDY RED . . . the warm, rich red of an ancient wine. Third in our series of TAPESTRY COLOURS assembled for you, for Fall at

EATON'S

Will Nationalization And Export Blend?

By GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Fear that Britain's Labor Government might neglect exports has been removed by the decision to try and raise pre-war levels by fifty per cent.

However, there is still the problem, Mr. Layton says, of reconciling a big export drive with the Government's program of nationalization. In the writer's opinion it will be dangerous to try and introduce nationalization into export business.

London.

IT IS good news that Mr. Atlee's Labor Government has decided that every endeavor must be employed to raise Britain's volume of export trade 50 per cent above the pre-war level. Some doubt has been entertained whether the new Government would show the same enthusiasm about this proposition that its predecessor did.

There were known to be a few economists with influence on the Left who considered that too much had been made of the need to increase exports. One of these, well-established in favor, started from the premise that exports are a form of "self-deprivation" and developed the curious thesis that we should seek their development only within the limits dictated by the optimum development of home resources, including agriculture.

Fortunately, the Cabinet is acquainted with the idea of the international division of labor, and does not hold that it is self-deprivation to manufacture a motor car for export, if thereby the means are provided for securing a larger volume of imports than would have been produced at home by the same employment of capital, labor and materials.

In the allocation of these fundamentals of production and—not less important—in the allocation of freedom from restriction, the export trades are to be given a high priority, even at the expense of production for near-essential civil requirements.

So far, so good. The problem remains, however, to dovetail the big export drive into such programs of nationalization as the Government intends to implement.

During the election campaign, Mr. Lyttleton—then President of the Board of Trade—earned wide support for his view that, wherever else it might be appropriate, nationalization was essentially foreign to the very nature of export business and could be introduced into it only at the expense of inefficiency. This is self-evidently true. The satisfaction of oversea markets ranging from the Arctic to the Equator is a job of infinite complexity, involving a multitudinous production and an equally varied and personal contact with the markets.

In due course, after the long processes of trial and error, it is perhaps not inconceivable that state-controlled exports could match up to the demands of the task. But Britain cannot afford to take that sort of chance. Exports are her life-blood, and must, if the economic body is to recover and develop, begin to flow freely again within the shortest possible time.

Can Assist Exports

There is, however, one way in which the new Government has the opportunity of assisting exports to a degree which would possibly have been unattainable by the old. Industry itself is banding together to achieve a collective power in organizing overseas trade. The Society of Motor Manufacturers, the Society of British Aircraft Constructors, and the British Engineers' Small Tools and Equipment Company, are the latest organizations devised to employ a collective element in plans for expanding exports. On its side, a Government to which the principles of collectivism is not by nature objectionable may possibly render important assistance to these efforts and encourage their extension to more individualistic industrial fields.

Is it asking too much of the Government that it should support with all its power the principle of these combinations of privately-owned and controlled companies? Only, surely, on the abstract ideological arguments that have reference to an academy like the School of Economics but can find no place in practical decision in the Cabinet room. For nationalization can be supported only on the grounds that it promotes efficiency.

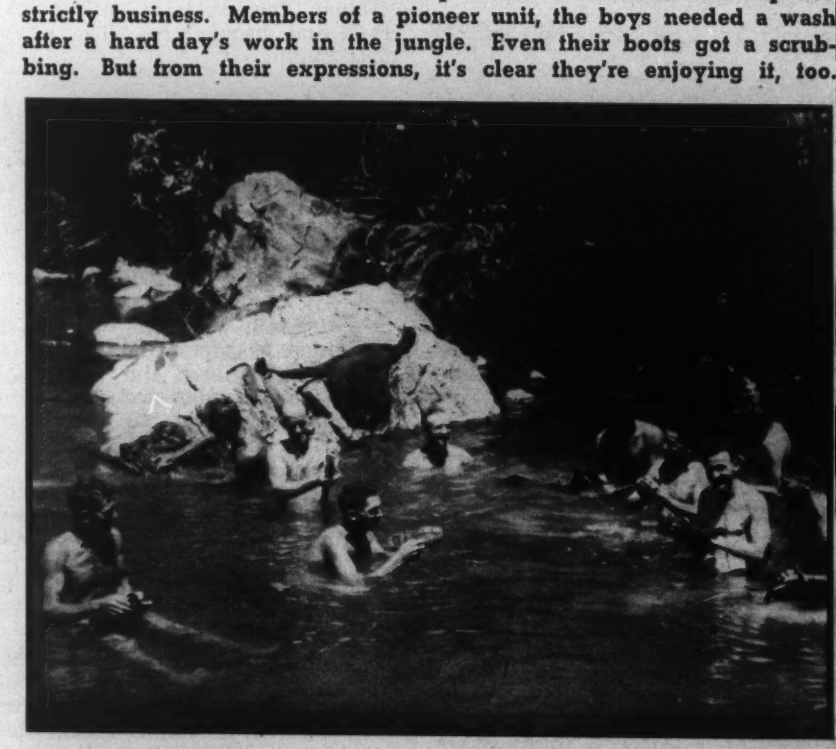
It is true that it is associated with ideas of social morality, but in the context of Britain's urgent economic needs in the reconstruction period this controversial fringe of the question is unimportant. What matters is efficiency. If nationalization can achieve more efficient production than private enterprise, then Britain must have it. If it cannot, then even a Labor Government must avoid it like the devil.

In the matter of exports, above all, no questions which are not directly related to efficiency can be tolerated in framing policy. Britain is finding herself in growing competition with other powerful industrial nations, and she will sell her goods only if they come out well on the cost-quality-design equation. Principles never yet sold goods.

If the Government can accommodate itself to this fact we may see an export drive of unexpected vitality, employing private enterprise and state assistance in a new and potent manner.

Aussies Proved Toughness As Jungle Fighters

Some of the toughest fighting of this war has been done by Australian troops who undertook mopping up operations in the Solomons and New Guinea. Fighting over all types of terrain the "Diggers" displayed considerable resource in coping with the Japs who themselves were tricky rather than ingenious. The above photograph is interesting because it shows how these Aussies in the coastal area of New Guinea hoisted this 75 mm. howitzer on the back of a truck to obtain sufficient elevation to enable them to fire on Jap positions high on the ridge tops above. Now of course that the Cease Fire order has been given there's not the same need to post sentries when the Aussies take time out for a swim. But when this picture was taken the cleanup was strictly business. Members of a pioneer unit, the boys needed a wash after a hard day's work in the jungle. Even their boots got a scrubbing. But from their expressions, it's clear they're enjoying it, too.



In rangy physique there's a definite resemblance between the men of this Dominion and those of the Commonwealth. Take a look at these six-footers, members of the Seventh Australian Division, seen here enjoying a meal on their way to Balikpapan, oil centre of Borneo.

Revaluation of Dollar Would Aid Importers

By THOMAS OAKLEY

In discussing the advisability or otherwise of a revaluation of the Canadian dollar, Mr. Oakley, President of the Canadian Importers and Traders Association, Inc., sets forth the case of the importer who has been carrying on for some time under considerable difficulties, relief from which, if the causes are no longer applicable, would, in his opinion, be both wise and welcome.

AN ARTICLE by B. K. Sandwell in SATURDAY NIGHT of July 14 said that "Dollar revaluation is not likely to help." As an importer, it occurs to me that there are one or two important situations that it would help.

The fifth paragraph of the article says: "A change in the external value of the Canadian dollar really does little as regards current trade transactions except to redistribute part of the income of the producers of export goods and the consumers of import goods. It takes away part of the income of the producers for export and gives it to the consumers of imports."

This statement of the case is quite correct, an upward valuation of the Canadian dollar would take away part of the income of the producers for export and give it to the consumers of imports. The converse is also true, a downward valuation of the Canadian dollar takes away part of income of the consumers for import and gives it to the producers for export.

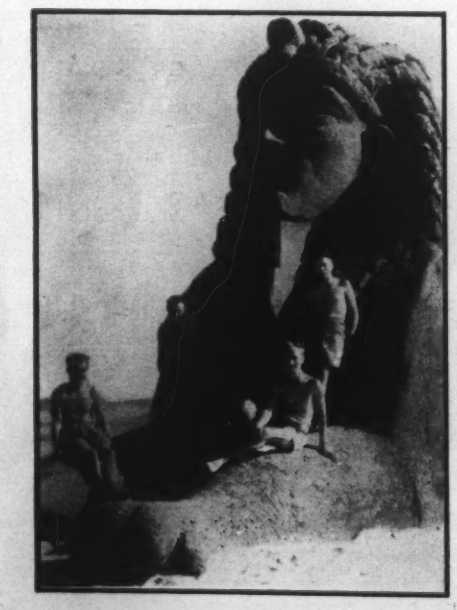
Until very recently and in the interests of Canada's war efforts, it was, no doubt, desirable to sacrifice the interests of the importer in favor of the exporter. In fact, as the article points out, in addition to devaluing the Canadian dollar, a war excise tax of 10 per cent was imposed on imports from all countries except those in the Sterling Bloc. If this devaluation of our currency is no longer necessary, as would seem now to be the case, there is reasonable justification for asking that the importers be now relieved of some of the burdens which they have been bearing so patiently for so long.

The importer realizes the value and the importance of Canadian exports, but he also realizes something else which is not unfortunately generally recognized—that our exports must be paid for by our imports. The more difficulties that are imposed on the importer, either by way of import taxes or by currency devaluations, the more difficult it becomes for Canada to obtain payment for her exports. If we do not get paid, we either cease to sell in export markets and reduce our production proportionately, or we continue to sell but receive nothing in return. This situation is an unfortunate one either way and sooner or later we are faced with curtailed production and resulting unemployment.

Can't Sell at Loss

There is another reason why Canada should reconsider the position of the importer and give him the needed assistance to enable him to fulfill his function as the complement of the exporter. The importer is unable to import goods from abroad if the prices at which he must sell

(*Continued on Next Page*)



These British airmen stationed in Egypt played a unique part in staging a new British film, "Caesar and Cleopatra." With the aid of an R.A.F. aircraft they produced a film sandstorm. Then they were photographed with the Sphinx used for the film.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

The Business Angle, which customarily appears in this space, will be resumed on Mr. Richards' return from vacation.

(*Continued from Page* 34)

the imported goods under our price ceiling are so low that he can do so only at a loss.

Everyone recognizes the importance of maintaining existing price levels and avoiding inflation. The Wartime Prices and Trade Board have done this so successfully in Canada that, on the average, our domestic prices are probably 25% lower than those prevailing in other countries. This wholly desirable and praiseworthy situation is not without its drawbacks, however.

One unfortunate result is the absolute impossibility of importing many items which are in short supply in Canada and on which no subsidies are paid. In the case of those imported articles on which subsidies are paid, we are simply taxing ourselves and using the money collected to keep prices down. In effect, we are robbing Peter to pay Paul.

The impossibility of importing those items from abroad on which no subsidies are paid reduces our chances of getting paid for the goods which we ourselves export to other countries. The prices charged for such goods are often enhanced by circumstances quite beyond our control, but to the extent that they are enhanced by import taxes and by a devaluation of the Canadian dollar, the situation is being unnecessarily aggravated by us.

It would seem wise, therefore, for us to examine the situation fully and reconsider the advisability of artificially depressing the value of the Canadian Dollar. It would also be wise for us to reconsider the desirability of taxing imports 10% over and above the import duties and exchange premiums which imports have to pay.

Our prosperity depends on our trade and our trade is external as well as internal—international as well as national. Our imports pay for our exports. The importer has cheerfully borne a heavy burden for a very long time. As he is necessary to our economy, it might be wise to consider reducing some of the burdens which he has been carrying for so long.

A young warrior of the American Division in the Philippines takes time out to learn something about baby care. The baby, named Mary Cal after the unit that rescued her parents who had been hiding in the hills all through the Jap occupation, sleeps through the lecture.

SATURDAY NIGHT
THE CANADIAN WEEKLY
Established 1887
C. N. FOY, Advertising Manager
SUBSCRIPTION RATES — Canada $5.00 two years, $7.00 three years new and renewal subscriptions. Single copies 10 cents. Renewals only accepted for all other countries.

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Authorized by the Post Office Department, Ottawa, as second class matter.

Printed and Published in Canada
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
CORNER OF RICHMOND AND SHEPPARD STREETS, TORONTO 1, CANADA
MONTREAL.....Birks Bldg.
VANCOUVER.....815 W. Hastings St.
NEW YORK.....Room 512, 101 Park Ave.
R. E. Milling - - Business Manager
D. T. Croucher - Assistant Business Manager
J. F. Foy - - - Circulation Manager

NEWS OF THE MINES

Kirkland Lake Gold Experiences Very Good Depth Developments

By JOHN M. GRANT

A NEW six-year high price at $1.57 for Kirkland Lake Gold Mining shares was recently reached on the Toronto Stock Exchange, which compares with a low of $1 this year and 90 cents in 1944. Since production commenced in 1919 the mill was increased from 260 to 400 or more tons daily in 1940, although the rate has been curtailed by the labor shortage in the war period. Value of production to the end of last June exceeds $19,600,000 from milling of approximately 1,647,000 tons. Dividends distributed to date total over $4,253,400. The mine has workings to a depth of 5,850 feet. Depth developments have been highly favorable and today the mine is reported in the best position in its history as regards known and prospective ore, with the new ore having changed the property from a low grade to a high grade ore.

•

A new inside shaft is being put down from the 4,750 to 5,450 feet at Kirkland Lake Gold to make possible the full development of the western ore zone between these levels and to provide a large capacity entry into the lowest workings of the mine. The western ore zone has been shown to persist from 4,350-foot level to the 5,450-foot horizon. Four new levels are to be established at 110 foot intervals and eventually the inside shaft will be pushed still deeper. It is anticipated the job of sinking will be completed this fall being now over half finished. Much work still remains to be done on important orebodies found on levels developed to 4,900 feet and at the 5,450-foot floor. The new levels are expected to rapidly and impressively add to the developed ore reserves and assist in rounding out an ore picture that has been steadily unfolding and enlarging despite the handicap of wartime operating conditions.

•

Improved operating results have been enjoyed recently at Kirkland Lake Gold. Production in the second quarter of 1945 amounted to $260,714 from 19,262 tons, for an average recovery of $13.53 and this compares with $243,777 from 20,076 tons and an average of $12.14 in the three months ending with March. Production in the second quarter of 1944 was valued at $243,169 from 19,019 tons for an average of $12.89.

•

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines in the first half of 1945 had estimated net profit of 22.2 cents per share as compared with 23.49 cents per share in the like period of 1944. In the first six months of the current year production was $4,617,708 from the treatment of 492,723 tons for an average recovery of $9.37. Production in the first half of last year was $4,897,073 and an average recovery per ton of $8.98.

•

Magnet Consolidated Mines, in the Little Long Lac area, expects in about a month to have underground work again underway. First operations on resumption will consist of

(*Continued on Page* 40)

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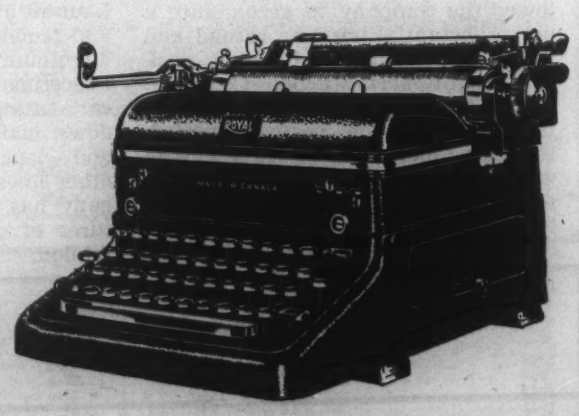

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

G.D.M., Morrisburg, Ont.—The price at which NEW CALUMET MINES shares are selling indicates they are particularly speculative. Undoubtedly the fact that the debts are about three times as large as the assets is one of the reasons for the present market price. By the end of the year, however, the company hopes the quick asset position will not be far from that of the liabilities. Further by that time it will likely be revealed whether or not the operation can be run profitably in peacetime. It is generally anticipated that the operation can be continued and make money in normal times. New Calumet, which is controlled by Ventures Limited, was brought into production to assist the war effort. The interests financing the enterprise are likely to get their money back before the emergent demand for lead and zinc concentrates ends. A good commercial market exists at present in the United States for these concentrates and expectations are the American demand will continue in normal times. Ore reserves, reported at the beginning of the year, were 935,000 tons positive and indicated, running just over 9% zinc, about 3% lead, 6 oz. silver and around 0.04 oz. gold.

R. N. C., Newmarket, Ont.—ONTARIO TOBACCO PLANTATIONS LTD. reports revenue of $174,535 from the tobacco crop during the fiscal year ending with March 31, 1945, with gross profit of $32,056. Net profit for the year was $10,407, compared with deficit of $9,526 for the previous year. After adjustments surplus for the year amounted to $12,304. Deficit at end of the previous year stood at $12,563, which was accordingly reduced to $259.

L. H. B., New Westminster, B.C.—the Red Lake stocks in your mining portfolio have attraction for a hold, but the most interesting speculative possibilities appear to lie in COCHENOUR WILLANS GOLD MINES. While at present this company is perhaps not doing better than breaking

Robert Mitchell Co. Ltd.

OFFICIALS of The Robert Mitchell Co., Limited are confident of the company's future with the added prospect of diversified production to the available evidence of abundant public purchasing power and the known accumulation of deferred demands for many of the company's normal lines. In the annual report for 1944 S. C. Holland, President, stated the reservoir of consumer demands for peacetime goods is building up and when a switch-over is permissible there will be undoubtedly great opportunity for the full employment of the company's resources and its plant and equipment. Speaking at the annual meeting later the President reported that since the beginning of the year the company had been able to adapt some of the plant facilities and productive technique developed during the war to the introduction of commercial production of aluminium cooking utensils. The market's response to this line had been most encouraging and officials felt they had reason to hope that it will become an important addition to products. Mr. Mitchell said he had no illusions regarding ability to maintain employment for the extraordinary labor force that was required for peak three shift war production, but was confident that as it becomes feasible in due course to concentrate attention exclusively on reconversion, many more opportunities will be found for full peacetime use of new skills and productive resources which the company has acquired.

During the war years the earnings have been substantial, but the refundable portion of excess profits tax has represented the greatest portion of annual net profits. This has allowed the company to accumulate a very substantial postwar refund and with the strengthened liquid position The Robert Mitchell Co., Limited will be in a strong financial position to enter the postwar period. However, increased future earnings will depend on the company's ability to make use in a large measure of the larger productive facilities and changes in taxation and the shares in the meantime are to be considered speculative.

Of the 1944 net profit of $320,391 the refundable portion of the excess profits tax amounted to $214,725. This net was equal to $4.42 per share of which only $1.46 a share was retained. In 1943 net profit of $793,125 included $698,492 refundable tax and of the $10.95 a share earned only $1.30 a share was retained. Operations for 1939 resulted in a net loss of $23,184. Surplus of $566,076 at December 31, 1944, was up from $89,896 at December 31, 1939. Surplus at the end of 1944 was exclusive of $1,178,649 refundable tax.

Net working capital has shown a substantial improvement in recent years, amounting to $1,164,056 at the end of 1944 compared with $1,215,338 at the end of 1943, and with $367,871 at the end of 1939. Current assets included cash of $389,305 and Dominion bonds of $800,000.

The Robert Mitchell Co., Limited has no funded debt or preferred stock issue outstanding with capital consisting of 72,400 shares of no par value. In June of this year an interim dividend of $1 per share was paid and in 1944, 1943 and 1942 interim distributions aggregating $2 per share were paid, 1941 $1.50 and 1940 .50c a share. Dividends paid for 1943 and 1944 exceeded the net retained profit and in the 1944 annual report it was stated the future dividend policy, as in the past, will be contingent upon the result of operations, cash position, and the government's tax policy.

The Robert Mitchell Co., Limited was incorporated in 1924 with a Dominion Charter acquiring the business of a company of similar name established in 1896. Plants at St. Laurent and Montreal are fabricators and founders of brass, bronze, copper, aluminium, monel metal, nickel, etc. Peacetime products include railway car fittings, revolving doors, windows, mail chutes, monel sinks, pulp and paper testing apparatus and other lines. During the war the company has been the largest manufacturer of cartridge cases in the Dominion.

Price range and price earnings ratio 1939-1944, inclusive, follows:

	Price Range High	Price Range Low	Earned Per Share	Price Earnings Ratio High	Price Earnings Ratio Low	Dividend Per Share
1944	27¾	16	$ 4.42-a	6.3	3.6	$2.00
1943	22	16½	10.95-a	2.0	1.5	2.00
1942	16¾	11½	8.41-a	2.0	1.4	2.00
1941	14	7¼	5.31	2.6	1.4	1.50
1940	15½	5¾	2.04	7.6	2.8	0.50
1939	17½	6	0.32-d	—	—	—
Average 1939-1940				5.4	3.0	
Current average				6.5		

a—Includes $2.96 per share refundable portion of the excess profits tax 1944, $9.65 a share 1943 and $3.65 1942.
d—Deficit.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939
Net Profit	$ 320,391-x	$ 793,125-x	$ 608,965-x	$ 384,610	$ 148,067	$ 23,184-d
Surplus	566,076	600,960	660,320	460,478	201,768	89,896
Current Assets	2,672,806	5,177,275	5,419,190	4,198,967	1,756,940	446,533
Current Liabilities	1,508,750	3,961,937	4,315,526	3,562,716	1,198,235	78,662
Net Working Capital	1,164,056	1,215,338	1,103,664	631,251	563,705	367,871
Cash	389,305	1,358,191	405,357	242,964	44,215	68,294
Dominion Bonds	800,000	1,050,600	379,150	70,200	—	—

x—Includes $214,725 refundable portion of the excess profits tax 1944, $698,492 1943 and $264,323 1942.
d—Deficit.

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Dominion Textile Co.
Limited

Notice of Common Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of One Dollar and Twenty-five cents ($1.25) per share, has been declared on the Common Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, for the quarter ending 30th September, 1945, payable 1st October, 1945, to shareholders of record 5th September, 1945.

By order of the Board,
L. P. WEBSTER,
Secretary.

Montreal, August 16th, 1945.

Dominion Textile Co.
Limited

Notice of Preferred Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of One and Three-Quarters per cent (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, for the quarter ending 30th September, 1945, payable 15th October, 1945, to shareholders of record 14th September, 1945.

By order of the Board,
L. P. WEBSTER,
Secretary.

Montreal, August 16th, 1945.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 71

The Board of Directors has declared a cash dividend of twenty-five cents ($.25) per share on all of the outstanding shares of the company payable on Sept. 15, 1945, to shareholders of record at the close of business August 25, 1945.

G. G. KEW,
Secretary.

Windsor, Ont.
Aug. 14, 1945.

even and anticipates little this year in the way of profits, the recent excellent ore developments indicate a promising and expanding picture for the future. Due to the continued scarcity of labor the mill is only treating around 100 tons daily but capacity is expected to be stepped up to about 250 tons by the end of the year and given a continuation of the favorable conditions minewise it is altogether likely mill tonnage will be up to between 400 and 500 tons daily within a couple of years. Plenty of openings exist for the raising of ore reserves and production as soon as manpower conditions permit following the concentration of attention on development. Two of the four multifolded type of orebodies give indications of large tonnages. While difficult to foresee possible earnings when adequate labor is again available they should be much more impressive with the increased mill capacity in effect.

H. L. C., Hamilton, Ont.—An arrangement has been made with preferred shareholders of WATERLOO MFG. CO. whereby arrears of dividends will be cleared up before the end of 1945 and the dividend rate on the preferred stock is to be reduced as of Jan. 1, 1946, to 4½ per cent.

R. A., Toronto, Ont.—A gold prospect of 10 claims in Vauquelin township, Quebec, is held by BLUEGRASS RAYMOND MINES on which diamond drilling is now proceeding. This work is being done a short distance from the Raymond Tiblemont boundary where good results were recently reported. Some weeks ago Bluegrass reported drilling results as follows: Hole No. 5, $1.15 over 1.3 feet; $2.31 over 4.0 feet; $1.15 over 6.0 feet; $11.16 over 0.3 feet and $1.34 over 3.0 feet. These assays were not all contiguous. Hole No. 6, $17.32 over 2.0 feet; $1.54 over 1.2 feet, with intervening samples still to be reported as well as assays from hole No. 7. By all means if you buy mining stocks you should receive a certificate covering the number of shares involved.

S. L., Montreal, Que.—An extensive exploration program is being carried out on BONVILLE GOLD MINES which early this year took over the holdings of Bobjo Mines and adjacent acreage in Villebon township, Quebec, for 1,000,000 shares plus $20,000. T. Koulomzine, consulting engineer, following cross-section drilling of the central part of the property, is of the opinion the numerous veins found are part of a major vein structure striking at an obtuse angle of the regional Cooper Lake fault. Plans now include close drilling of veins showing commercial sections, and exploration in the vicinity of the fault zone and its confluence with the granodiorite batholith contact. Two heavy drills are working and a magnetometer survey is being conducted to facilitate exploration. Late last March the company had over $78,000 in its treasury. Of the 1,850,000-share option and underwriting agreements entered into in February, 813,505 shares had been taken up when the listing was made last May on the Toronto Stock Exchange.

M. Z., Outremont, Que.—I understand a geophysical survey was carried out last year on the Dasserat township group of 700 acres of METRO GOLD MINES and diamond drilling was planned but I have not heard that this has commenced. A block of 1,200 acres is also held in Beauchastel township, Quebec. You might if you care to communicate with 1212 Aldred Building, Montreal, to ascertain the financial condition and future plans of the company. Victor Kendler, Montreal, is president and Nicholas Dupain, Westmount, secretary treasurer.

M.J.T., Portage La Prairie, Man.—The fiscal year of POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA ended June 30 last, and it is understood the holdings of the company in its portfolio show an appreciation in value of $4,000,000 over June 30, 1944. The company had profits from sales of securities of over $480,000, which is being used to write down the value of some of the holdings. The net profits for the year are slightly higher than the previous year.

W. S. N., Toronto, Ont.—Late last year it was reported the intention of NICHOLSON MINES was to continue exploration of the three groups of claims held in the Northwest Territories. At that time about $18,000 remained of the new funds raised in 1944, with 1,000,000 shares of the 3,000,000 share capitalization in the treasury. Further drilling with a heavier machine was proposed for the Vega group near the Ptarmigan mine at Yellowknife. Extensive showings of pitchblende, gold and other minerals occur on the original group in the Goldfields-Athabaska Lake section, where four patented claims have been retained. A group of claims were staked last year on the northeast shore of Great Slave Lake and an interest is held in Mercury Gold Mines which has a property north of the Yellowknife area.

H.T.O., Saint John, N.B.—YORK KNITTING MILLS earned $551,309 in 1944, compared with $395,463 in 1943 and $512,041 in 1942. Income and excess profits taxes doubled in the year and the net profit, after higher bond interest and similar depreciation provision, was $191,820 for 1944, against $152,748 in 1943. This was more than six times dividends on the first and second 7 per cent. preference stock as compared with less than five times in 1943. That left 70 cents a share earned on 229,012 no par value common shares compared with 53 cents a share in 1943. Out of total assets of $4.6 millions, current assets represent $3.2 millions and fixed and other assets nearly $1.4 millions. Current liabilities of $1,203,665 are up from $496,802 in the year, mainly because of secured bank advances of $598,799 and higher tax reserves. Working capital at $2 millions remains almost unchanged.

A. C. M., Winnipeg, Man.—FRONTIER RED LAKE GOLD MINES was succeeded by Gold Frontier Mines Limited and has surrendered its charter. The exchange basis was one new for each two old shares. The latter company in turn sold the property to Bayview Red Lake Gold Mines and the eventual share exchange here will be one Bayview for each two shares Gold Frontier held. The transfer agent is Trusts & Guarantee Company, Toronto. In previous work two shafts were put down and it was estimated indicated and probable ore down to the 475-foot level in the No. 1 shaft areas was 50,000 tons grading around $19. The company plans extensive development including diamond drilling and further underground work when possible with a view to putting the property into production. At last report the treasury had $50,000 with options outstanding to provide an additional $350,000 if all are exercised.

I. T. M., Welland, Ont.—It is quite correct to assume, as you have been informed, that value of McINTYRE PORCUPINE MINES holdings is close to $50 per share, but it should be made clear that this includes the interest in Belleterre (Quebec) Mines, a subsidiary company. The company's portfolio of bonds and stocks were reported last month as exceeding $25,000,000, which worked out to $32 per share on the slightly less than 800,000 McIntyre shares issued. Two-thirds of the portfolio is invested in Canadian government and corporation bonds and stocks, with the balance in United States corporations. A block of 1,350,000 shares is held in Belleterre Mines and 1,081,422 shares of Castle-Trethewey Mines.

W. T. W., Kentville, N.S.—A new board of directors for CARRICONNA MINES was elected a few months ago and financing was being arranged for further surface exploration and deep diamond drilling of the No. 3 zone, but as yet I have not heard of the success met with. Two diamond drill holes 800 feet apart, previously put down on this zone, returned gold values. Drilling of the No. 1 vein, which showed promise on surface, proved disappointing. Some 13 holes were put down to a maximum depth of 250 feet but showed nothing of commercial importance. Surface exploration was also planned for the southern part of the property.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Deflating War Activity

BY HARUSPEX

THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND: New York stocks, which furnish price leadership to Canadian equities, following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, have, according to our indices, been in a broad zone of distribution over the past two years preparatory to eventual cyclical decline.

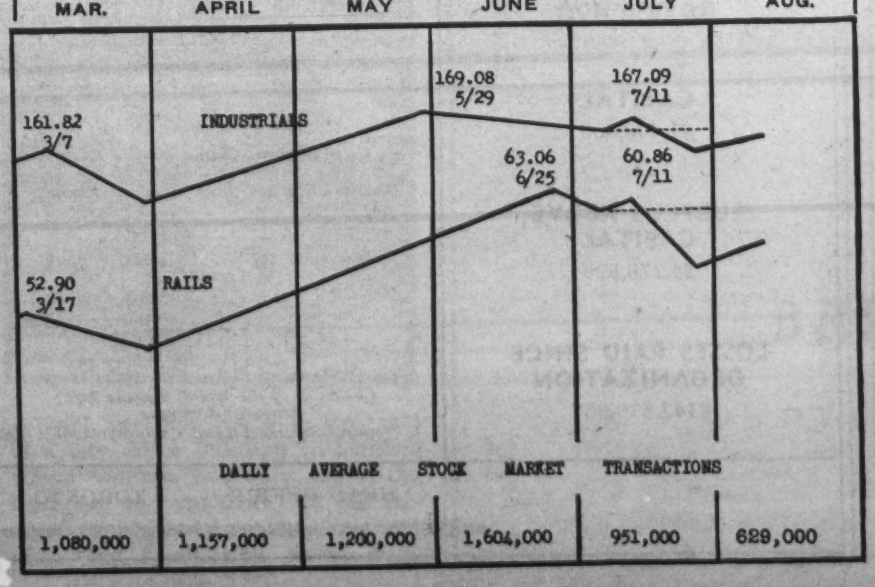
THE SHORT TERM OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND of the market is to be classed as downward from the May/June peak points of 169.08 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 63.06 on the rail average. For detailed discussion of technical position, see below.

End of war throughout the world, the release from years of discipline, and the attractive prospects that the long-term future holds out, all are stimulating. Under the circumstances, celebration is natural on the part of the public. Such buoyancy might be carried over into the stock market. We would regard any such development, however, as of temporary duration.

Economically speaking, the nation is at the approximate peak of a war boom of tremendous magnitude. In its upward course, this boom has necessarily created marked disequilibriums within the national economy. The path immediately ahead is one of deflating, or demobilizing, the war activity and establishing a new equilibrium in order that resumption of normal peacetime productivity can be achieved. The deflationary cycle should run from six to nine months—say, into the second quarter of 1946—after which rapid upturn in civilian goods activity should be witnessed.

In due course, whether now or some weeks hence, the stock market should give attention to the reconversion interval now getting under way. If the market were to follow past precedent, the reconversion decline could cancel approximately ⅜ to ⅝ of the primary advance from April 1942, which, if recent highs are not to be exceeded, would mean a recession, in terms of the Dow-Jones industrial average, to the 140/120 level. Such recession should furnish an excellent opportunity for the accumulation of stocks for the ensuing peacetime recovery.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

Dividend Notice

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held today a dividend of two per cent (fifty cents per share) on the Ordinary Capital Stock in respect of, and out of earnings for, the year 1945, was declared payable in Canadian funds, on October 1, 1945, to Shareholders of record at 3 p.m. on August 31, 1945.

By order of the Board,
FREDERICK BRAMLEY,
Secretary.

Montreal, July 30, 1945.

PRESTON EAST DOME MINES, LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)
DIVIDEND NO. 24

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of three cents per share has been declared on the issued Capital Stock of the Company, payable in Canadian funds, October 15th, 1945, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of September, 1945.

By Order of the Board.
L. I. HALL,
Secretary.

Toronto, August 15th, 1945.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Sound Fraternal Societies Win Increased Public Patronage

By GEORGE GILBERT

Present-day fraternal leaders realize that the first responsibility of a fraternal benefit society, like that of any other organization which furnishes insurance protection, is to be financially sound and able to pay in full whatever obligations it undertakes.

Operating on an actuarial basis and maintaining the necessary policy reserves in accordance with Government requirements, the regularly licensed fraternal benefit societies in Canada perform an important part in the distribution of life insurance throughout the country.

FRATERNAL benefit societies which operate on a sound financial basis, and are thus able to pay in full whatever obligations they undertake, now form an important part of the institution of life insurance in this country. At the end of 1944 the life insurance in force in Canada in Dominion registered fraternal societies amounted to $225,795,551, as compared with $212,989,232 at the close of the previous year, while the amount in force in Provincially licensed fraternals was $91,536,141, as compared with $87,932,139 at the close of 1943. Thus the total in force in fraternals in Canada at December 31, 1944, was $317,331,692, as compared with $300,921,371 at December 31, 1943, showing an increase for the year of $16,410,321.

In the early days fraternal organizations were mostly intended to provide some benefits in the case of sickness or death, but the first emphasis was placed upon bringing people together and upon the encouragement of social welfare work in each community. Nowadays the radio, the movies and the automobile have made it more difficult to get people to come together for ordinary social intercourse. We live at greater speed and have larger facilities for education and enjoyment. There is not the same need, especially in the larger centres of population, for a community meeting place such as the Lodge afforded in earlier times. At any rate, it is not as easy to induce people to attend such gatherings as it used to be.

Obligations To Members

As a result of this tendency, some of the larger fraternals have virtually ceased to perform social and welfare work, and to all intents and purposes have become mutual insurance organizations. However, there are others which have a broader conception of fraternalism than that. They recognize that the carrying on of an insurance business alone does not fulfill the obligations of a fraternal society to its members nor justify any taxation favors. In addition to furnishing insurance protection, they engage in various forms of welfare work by maintaining sanitariums, orphan homes, homes for the aged, hospitalization plans, nursing services, etc., as an integral part of their activities on behalf of members and their families.

There is no doubt that the Government requirement of actuarial solvency on the part of all fraternal benefit societies licensed to operate in this country has strengthened public confidence in fraternal insurance generally. It has been amply demonstrated in Canada and elsewhere that any attempt to conduct a life insurance undertaking on any other than an actuarial basis is bound in the long run to result in nothing but loss and disappointment to those who depend upon it for protection.

What does the term "actuarial solvency" mean? A fraternal benefit society, or, in fact, any other life insurance organization, is actuarially solvent when it is in a position to pay all of its promised benefits without increasing the rates or premiums paid by its members or policy-holders. It will be able to meet its claims without such an increase when it has funds which, together with the present value of rates or premiums payable to it in the future, equal the present value of the benefits promised, all calculations being made on a conservative mortality and interest basis. To determine the amount of these necessary funds, an actuarial valuation is made.

Valuation Balance Sheet

Following the valuation a valuation balance sheet is prepared by the actuary of each society, and this balance sheet is included in the summary of the report of the actuary which appears in the detailed report of the society published every year in the annual report of the Dominion Superintendent of Insurance. The valuation balance sheet shows on one side the admitted assets of the society and on the other side the reserve liability under its policies, calculated in accordance with the specified mortality table or tables used and the specified rate or rates of interest used in the calculations, and other liabilities and reserves held, and it also shows the surplus, if any, held by the society over these reserves and other liabilities.

Under Part 10 of the Ontario Insurance Act, which deals with fraternal societies, where in the opinion of the actuary appointed by the society the valuation balance sheet shows that the society is in a position to provide for the payment of its contracts of insurance as they mature, without deduction or abatement and without increase in its existing rates of contribution, the society shall file with the Superintendent of Insurance a declaration of the actuary to that effect.

It is also provided that a summary of the valuation certified by the actuary and a statement as to the financial condition of the society disclosed by such valuation shall be mailed to each insured member not later than June 1st in each year or in lieu thereof such certified summary of the valuation and statement of the actuary may be published in the society's official paper and a copy mailed to each insured member.

Child Insurance Proviso

Where a society is authorized by its constitution and laws and undertakes in Ontario to insure the lives of children, the law requires that the rates of contribution for such child insurance shall be approved by an actuary, and the society is required to maintain out of the rates paid upon contracts of child insurance and interest accretions thereon a separate fund for the payment at maturity of such contracts, and the actuary appointed by the society to value its contracts is required to make a separate valuation of the outstanding child insurance contracts and to show the amount of the fund held for such contracts.

Before putting into effect any new or additional benefits or any new scale of rates of contribution, every licensed fraternal society is required to file with the Superintendent of Insurance a certificate of an actuary approving of such benefits or rates of contribution.

Under another section of the law it is provided that notice must be given to a member before forfeiture of benefit. It says: "No forfeiture or suspension shall be incurred by reason of any default in paying any contribution or assessment, except such as are payable in fixed sums and at fixed dates, until after notice to the member stating the amount due by him, and that in case of default of payment within a reasonable time, not less than thirty days, to the proper officer, who shall be named in such notice, his interest or benefit will be forfeited or suspended, and default has been made him in paying his contributions or assessments in accordance with such notice." The term "fixed dates" includes any numbered day, or any Monday, Tuesday, or as the case may be, numbered, alternate or recurring, of a stated month or months. Where under the constitution or rules or by-laws of a society a defaulting member is entitled to be reinstated on payment of arrears, after a stated number of days default, it is provided that this section shall not prejudice the rights of such member.

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

Are any statistics available showing the per capita loss in the different Provinces each year over a period of years, by which it would be possible to ascertain which Provinces were contributing most to the increase which has been taking place in the fire waste in this country?

—A.L.C., Edmonton, Alta.

Such information is published in the annual statistical reports of the Dominion Fire Commissioner. The per capita fire loss in each of the Provinces for the years 1940-1944 inclusive was as follows: Alberta—1940, $1.63; 1941, $2.35; 1942, $1.97; 1943, $1.51; 1944, $2.32. British Columbia—1940, $2.52; 1941, $2.02; 1942, $3.09; 1943, $4.45; 1944, $3.86. Manitoba—1940, $1.42; 1941, $1.68; 1942, $0,89; 1943, $1.86; 1944, $1.58. New Brunswick—1940, $2.03; 1941, $5.18; 1942, $3.10; 1943, $2.77; 1944, $4.39. Nova Scotia—1940, $2.75; 1941, $2.70; 1942, $3.38; 1943, $2.68; 1944, $4.64. Ontario — 1940, $2.17; 1941, $2.32; 1942, $2.82; 1943, $2.72; 1944, $3.37. Prince Edward Island—1940, $1.96; 1941, $2.66; 1942, $1.73; 1943, $1.28; 1944, $2.72. Quebec—1940, $2.21; 1941, $2.90; 1942, $3.38; 1943, $2.99; 1944, $4.06. Saskatchewan — 1940, $0.69; 1941, $0.94; 1942, $1.08; 1943, $1.06; 1944, $1.44.

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Editor, About Insurance:

I would be obliged if you could furnish me with some information with respect to the financial position of the Aetna Life Insurance Company not only as regards its total business but also as regards its Can-

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INCORPORATED 1851
FIRE, MARINE, AUTOMOBILE, CASUALTY, AND AVIATION INSURANCE

FINANCIAL POSITION
December 31st, 1944
ASSETS
$14,681,290
•
LIABILITIES
$9,002,470
•
CAPITAL
$1,400,000
•
SURPLUS ABOVE CAPITAL
$4,278,820
•
LOSSES PAID SINCE ORGANIZATION
$142,378,067

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BRANCHES AND AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

adian business. Is this an old-established company, and how about its record as to the settlement of claims?

—D.F.R., Sarnia, Ont.

The Aetna Life Insurance Company, with head office at Hartford, Conn., and Canadian chief agency at Montreal, Que., was organized in 1850, the same year it began operations in the United States. It is regularly licensed in this country, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa for the exclusive protection of Canadian policyholders. Canadian policyholders are amply protected, and the company is safe to insure with. All claims are readily collectable. Latest financial statement of the company shows that at June 30, 1945, its total assets were $1,098,197,250, and that its total liabilities except capital amounted to $1,041,092,037. Thus there was a surplus as regards policyholders of $57,105,213; and a net surplus of $42,105,213, over capital, policy reserves, contingency reserve and all liabilities. Its total admitted assets in Canada at December 31, 1944, the latest date for which Government figures are available, were $21,878,806, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to $18,159,429, showing an excess of assets in Canada of $3,719,377.

Much Economic Weight In Europe's Teschens

By ROBERT FRIARY

There are many internal factors to be decided before Europe's future economic path can be clearly seen. Typical is the Teschen question.

An old subject of dispute between Poland and Czechoslovakia, the Teschen territory holds for its eventual owner a big weight of industrial influence.

The story of Teschen during the past 25 years has ben a stormy one. Almost before the new government of Czechoslovakia was organized after the last war a serious quarrel with Poland developed over Teschen. Then, in 1938, at the time of the Munich crisis, when Czechoslovakia lost the Sudeten territory, Poland moved in and annexed the Teschen area.

The Teschen district covers just over 850 square miles. It lies in the south-east corner of the rich industrial province of Silesia, and it was formerly a duchy, whose possession was disputed by the kings of Poland and Bohemia from the ninth century onward. In the seventeenth century it fell under Hapsburg rule.

The geographical situation of the Teschen area, in the midst of a mixed population, is well illustrated by the many peoples who are represented there, and by its names. The population numbers about 150,000, comprising Poles, Czechs, Germans and Jews. The town is known to the first as Tesin and to the Czechs as Cieszyn.

The reason for the economic and strategical importance of Teschen, and for its being coveted by both Poland and Czechoslovakia, is not hard to seek. It is rich both in coke and gas coal and is a great centre of roads and railways.

The convergence of traffic from the Jablunka Pass leading to the Oder, the historic Moravian Gate, and Galicia, with its rich oil and mineral resources, has given outstanding importance to the Ostrau-Teschen coal and iron fields, and greatly encouraged the manufacture of machinery — for agriculture, transport and general industry.

Nazis' Last Arsenal

Teschen is situated close to one of the most important industrial areas of Europe. Indeed, Silesia proved to be the Nazis "last arsenal", the one which remained longest out of reach of Allied bombers.

Here is the source of supply of coking coal for both Poland and Czechoslovakia. But Poland has large deposits of higher-grade bituminous coal, while Czechoslovakia has lower-grade bituminous coal and deposits of inferior brown lignite. Moreover, the coal mines of Teschen lie in the western third (that is towards Czechoslovakia) of the district. When the Czechs acquired these after the last war their country became as industrially independent as any country in Europe, and the vast importance of these in the economy of the State can be judged from the statement that they represented half the total fuel supply.

After the last war both Czechs and Poles desired to supersede Austria in the possession of Teschen, and its destiny was for a considerable time in suspense. The two peoples, and their Allies, debated the question from all sides, and not always very calmly. The solution, in a few words, was to allot part of the town to each of the two claimants; and as a river flows conveniently thrcugh it, this solution proved quite workable.

Story Last Time

What actually took place nearly 30 years ago now was this. In the summer of 1918 the representatives of Poland and Czechoslovakia decided to settle the future of Teschen by friendly agreement. When, however, the Poles elected deputies from Teschen for their parliament, the Czechs sent troops to occupy Oderberg, standing on an important strategic railway, and cutting off Teschen from Poland.

The position was threatening, and the Great Powers intrevened. Eventually it was decided to have a plebiscite under the auspices of the principal Allies. This was in September, 1919, but the commission did not arrive until January the next year, by which time things had deteriorated. It was confronted with riots, strikes and other difficulties.

A plebiscite seemed out of the question and the problem was referred to the Council of Ambassadors at Paris. This succeeded in persuading Poles and Czechs to agree to a partition of the disputed area.

The Czechs received the mining area and the central Oderberg—Teschen—Jablunka railway. The Poles were given the town of Teschen itself, except for the western suburb, and the agricultural area of the duchy. The economic unity of the area was preserved by an arrangement which afterwards became a model for the partition of Upper Silesia, and which proved markedly successful.

Before the settlement the two rivals were on the verge of war, and unless the problem is now handled with first-class statesmanship, there is grave danger of further trouble.

Boys in the orthopaedic hospital at Stanmore in Britain are vastly interested in aeroplanes. Airmen from a nearby hospital visit them regularly to instruct small patients like this lad in making model planes.

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A new map of Red Lake will be mailed on request.

LOOKING FORWARD

Within twenty-four hours after the proclamation of Peace, a leading newspaper carried the headline: GASOLINE RATIONING IS ENDED, and thus the banner of peace-time effort is waving in the breeze. Its implications go far beyond a greater supply of gas, important though that be. It means that we can look clearly and confidently into the future, taking the difficulties and problems of the future in our stride.

It is a moment for every Canadian to take stock, not only of his personal resources, but of his share of the national pool. Inevitably he will look north and realize that only twelve million people possess the greater part of the North American continent. Except for the three maritime provinces, the indicator on the compass showing this line of vision points directly north. Even those harvesting the fields of golden grain know that something of great interest is going on far above them, and that a ceiling of wealth and solid industry is being created across the top of the continent.

Whichever his province, every Canadian has and should have an opportunity to share in the development and profit. The prospector and investor together have constituted the basic team that has built the Canadian Mining Industry to its present stature and present magnificent proportions. Never in the past have there been such opportunities for the prospector and investor, and, with the war ended this should be one of the greatest years in the history of Canadian Mining.

BREWIS & WHITE

67 Yonge Street, Toronto. Telephone: *Elgin 7225

News of the Mines

(Continued from Page 35)

crosscutting 150 feet north to the new vein where diamond drilling from several levels gave interesting results. When operations were suspended in October, 1943, ore reserves were calculated at 32,000 tons with an average grade of approximately .34 oz. per ton. The new development program, will, it is hoped about double the ore estimate at which time consideration will be given to resuming milling operations. Originally brought into production by Northern Empire Mining Company, subsidiary of Newmont Mining Corporation, the control changed hands last fall, when the Northern Empire interest was taken over by a Toronto group.

•

Estimated net profit of Noranda Mines in the first six months of 1945 was $2.06 per share as compared with $2.10 in the like half of last year. Production of metals and miscellaneous income had a total value of $9,285,000 as against $9,554,000 in the corresponding period of 1944. Dividends of $1 per share were paid in March and June, with another of like amount declared payable on September 14. Some 400 additional men are required at Noranda to bring production up to capacity and again operate the reverberatory furnace which was shut down a year ago, and commence to restore the mine to normal conditions, comparable to those which existed prior to the war, J. Y. Murdoch, president, states. After adequate labor is available it is estimated it will take three years before this can be fully achieved and the cost of deferred development work over and above regular operations will amount to approximately $1,500,000. It will be necessary to restore plant and equipment to proper condition and it is estimated this will take years and cost approximately $600,000, without providing for any new major project.

•

Two diamond drills are exploring a strong shear which strikes along the lake shore and cut under the water at Humlin Red Lake Mines. The surface showing was opened up by a series of heavy rock trenches when the discovery was investigated by Howey some years ago. This work is reported to have indicated a shoot 150 feet in length and 12 feet wide with an approximate grade of $4.50. Present drilling is seeking other concentrations of values along the strike. High values were secured in the discovery trench in a new find located near the company's south boundary.

•

A substantial gain in non-operating revenue and profit on sale of securities raised net earnings of Coniaurum Mines in the second quarter of 1945 to the highest level, before write-offs for depreciation, for any quarter in over two years. Net profit for the period was $108,116 which compares with $61,699 in the first quarter of the year and $59,790 in the like period of 1944. Total for first six months was $169,815 against $112,711 for the first half of last year.

•

Engineering representatives of large American mining groups are reported arriving daily at the Snow Lake camp of Northern Manitoba. An American Mining and Smelting Company engineer is said to be examining the Camwe Gold Mines property with a view to laying out a program of exploration work. Snow Lake Gold is starting a new series of deep diamond-drill holes on its property adjoining Howe Sound's Nor-Acme mine on the east, according to J. E. Rowlandson, field engineer for Snow Lake.

•

Net profit of International Nickel Company of Canada and subsidiaries for the first six months of 1945 is reported at $13,527,594 in terms of U.S. currency, after all charges, depreciation, amortization, taxes, etc., equivalent after preferred dividend requirements to 86 cents a share on the common stock. This compares with net profit of $13,686,390, or 87 cents a common share, in the corresponding period a year ago.

TRUE STORIES OF CANADIAN WAR HEROES

By
GORDON SINCLAIR
Internationally-famous journalist and author of several best-selling books on war and travel.

FIRST V.C. FOR THE SCOTTISH

AS the war in Europe reached crescendo, bad weather gave the Germans time to dig into the Hochweld Forest before the Rhine; and there the Essex Scottish of Windsor drew the task of driving them out.

Battle plans said the Scottish would be led by tanks, but when mud bogged the armor down, the Scottish charged behind a barrage with the adjutant, Major Fred Tilston, in the lead.

Carrying Sten gun and grenades, Tilston attacked through the first of three defence lines and waved his men forward.

When shot through the ear he kept shouting, "Don't bunch up, lads . . . keep moving."

Before the second line Tilston was tumbled into a hole with shrapnel in both hips. Dripping mud and blood, he staggered to his feet and pushed forward.

As the Scottish fought through the third line the badly wounded commander limped from trench to trench encouraging the men, checking their defences and supplying ammunition.

Under intense fire he moved in and out of the German lines twelve times on legs so badly shattered that both were later removed.

When the Germans counter-attacked, Tilston sat on the parapet fighting them off with his Sten gun and urging his own men to keep their heads down.

When that charge was shattered the major led his men inside the forest where they dug in and held, until the rest of the brigade moved forward.

For this daring and gallant action, Major Frederick Albert Tilston, who had never before commanded troops in action, became the first member of the Essex Scottish to win the highest reward of a greateful Empire . . . the VICTORIA CROSS!

THE RISING SUN IS SETTING

But—until the Rising Sun has set and the spirit of militarism crushed forever in Japan, Canada and our great ally to the south must work without let-up. Until the Pacific show is over, the U.D.L. plants will maintain their record-breaking output of the most essential product in the manufacture of munitions—high-test alcohol.

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